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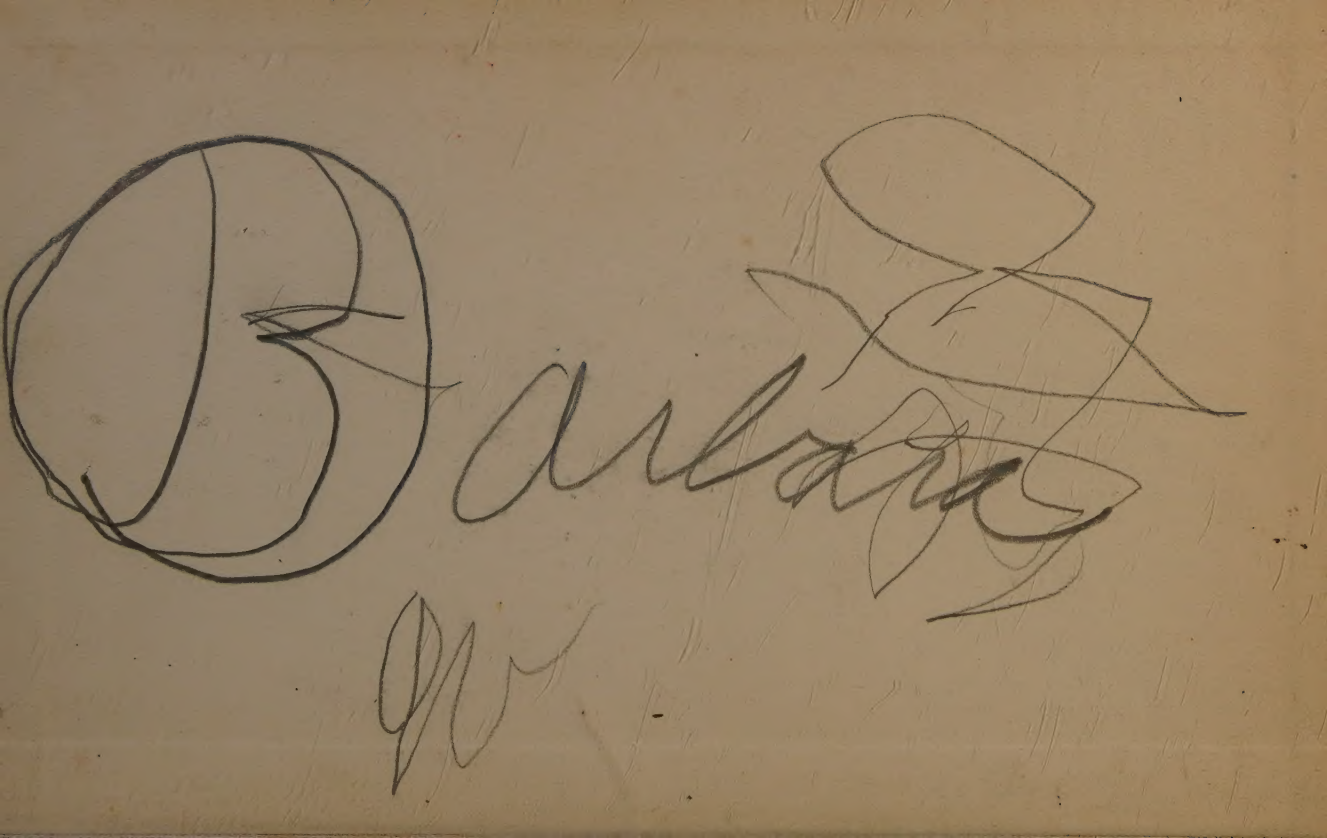

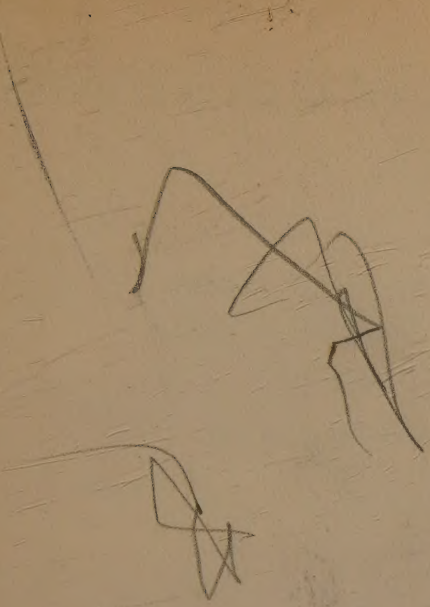

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ESSENTIALS OF SPELLING

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ESSENTIALS OF SPELLING

W. P. 5

Barbara

PREFACE

Vocabulary. — This speller represents an attempt to teach *only the essential words* of the written vocabularies of children and adults. These essential words are those that are used frequently by the majority of people, and not those used occasionally by a few. It is an effort to study the spelling problem scientifically. It advocates *fewer words* and *more drill*, for investigation has shown that the spelling vocabulary that is common to a group of adults is surprisingly small. The regular lessons of this book, therefore, present the two thousand most important words, while supplementary lists contain more than a thousand words that are less important or less difficult. The words in the regular lessons for each half grade should first be carefully studied, and then, if there is sufficient time, the words of the supplementary list of that half grade should be learned.

The selection of these three thousand words represents a vast amount of labor extending over a period of several years. Thousands of children's compositions from the Horace Mann School and other schools have been examined, and use has been made of the scientific studies of adults' and children's vocabularies by Jones, Ayres, Pryor, Eldridge, Smith, Woolfolk, Cook and O'Shea, and Chancellor. All of the one thousand words of the Ayres Measuring Scale are given in the book. The resulting

list contains not only words which children are most likely to use in their daily written work but also words which they will most probably use after leaving school. Furthermore, since these vocabulary studies have been made in various parts of the country, the composite list is free from the influence of any particular locality.

These words have been carefully graded on the basis of their use by children in written compositions.

This limited, basal vocabulary of about three thousand words should be supplemented to meet the special needs of different groups of children. Since it is obvious that no single textbook can meet completely such varied conditions, teachers should add such words of local importance as are peculiarly needed by their pupils. Near the end of the book (pages 167–171) are lists of words for rural, urban, and industrial communities from which such words may be chosen.

Finally, the vocabulary of every textbook needs supplementation from the personal vocabulary of the individual pupil. Each child is somewhat different from every other in his personal experiences and impressions. This leads to the spontaneous use of words not on the common list. These must be mastered if the individual's writing is to be free of misspellings. The personal spelling list of troublesome words for individual study is a necessity in final spelling efficiency.

Method. — Psychological evidence now shows clearly that correct spelling results chiefly from appropriate and continuous drill. In the Directions to Teachers (pages vii to xii) such a drill method is described in detail. It has been successfully used in a number of schools for

several years, and represents results obtained from the best experimental data available.

Flexibility. — The use of this book is not confined to any single device. The Directions to Teachers show how some teachers may follow the plan of the book more or less rigidly, while others may use the book in a manner that will allow the pupil more initiative and judgment. The aim should always be to make it possible for pupils to acquire good methods of study.

Reviews. — Adequate review of all words in the regular lessons is provided; but the words that thousands of children have found most difficult to spell, including the so-called "Hundred Demons"[1] and others, are reviewed more often than the easier words.

The Dictation Review exercises employ, with rare exceptions, only words previously taught. The sentences are short, and are better for this purpose than selections from literature because the pupil's time is not wasted in memorizing the spelling of unusual words.

Simplicity. — Since the words taught are the common ones found in children's written vocabularies, much time can be saved in developing their meaning. Furthermore, no artificial means are needed to awaken interest through pictures or other devices.

No diacritical marks are given, except in the dictionary pronouncing lists and in a few footnotes, as it is believed that the main reliance in spelling should be placed upon the correct visualization of the word to be learned, and that this image should not be confused by such marks. When a word

[1] The words listed by Dr. W. Franklin Jones, of the University of South Dakota, as "One Hundred Spelling Demons of the English Language," are marked with an asterisk in the review lists at the end of the book.

is first presented on the printed page, its division into syllables is indicated by a slight spacing, because it is believed that this will help the pupil to see the word accurately. When the word appears again, however, among the review words of the next lesson, syllabication is not indicated.

The dictionary pronouncing lists at the back of the book show, from the fourth grade on, the markings found in Webster's *New International Dictionary*, Webster's *Secondary-School Dictionary*, Webster's *Elementary-School Dictionary*, etc. These lists are primarily for the teacher, but may also be consulted by pupils and will serve to familiarize them with dictionary usage.

DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHERS

Method. — It has been proved by careful experimentation [1] that class drill under the direction of the teacher is more efficient than individual study by the unsupervised pupil. The time on the daily program devoted to spelling should be spent largely on class drill under the direction of the teacher; in other words, it should be devoted to *teaching* rather than to *testing*. The following procedure for the spelling period is suggested, but there should be sufficient change to insure variety.

In each group of words (in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Grades) the two *new* words of the lesson are indicated by heavy type, while the review words appear in ordinary type. Write one of the two new words on the blackboard in its normal form and teach it in accordance with the following plan. Then erase it and write the other word, teaching it in the same way.

(*a*) While writing the word, pronounce it distinctly.

(*b*) Develop the meaning orally, either by calling on the pupils for a sentence using the word, or by giving such a sentence or the definition of the word.

(*c*) Show the syllables into which the word is divided, either by drawing vertical lines between the syllables or by covering parts of the word so as to expose only one syllable at a time. Call on pupils to spell orally by syllables. Have them indicate the part of the word that presents difficulties, or the part of the word they already know.

[1] See the *Teachers College Record*, January, 1912.

(*d*) Have the pupils write the word on practice paper several times, spelling it quietly as they write.

(*e*) Allow the class a moment in which to look at the word again, and then have them close their eyes and try to visualize it. Use other devices of a similar nature. Provide considerable repetition, both oral and written.

After the second word is erased, the complete list of new and review words in the day's lesson should be studied from the book. Allow the class three or four minutes for independent study of this whole list, urging each pupil to spend the most time on the words he thinks difficult. The time for this independent study should be limited so that every pupil will attend vigorously and intensively. Call upon pupils individually and in concert to spell the whole list without looking at the book. Refer them to the book again when they hesitate. After this short period of intensive study, dictate all the words to the class, *using each word in a sentence first*, then pronouncing it alone, distinctly.

Special Recommendations. — (1) Have each pupil keep in a notebook an alphabetical list of troublesome individual words, and see that he reviews this frequently. Occasionally test him on this list.

(2) The teacher should form a class list of troublesome words and have frequently a review lesson (with class drill) on these words.

(3) In the general reviews of all words taught some form of competition is desirable, such as spelling matches or team contests, with permanent records kept of team results.

(4) Beginning with the Fourth Grade the habit of going to the dictionary to verify the spelling or pronunciation

of a word should be urged, and appropriate class exercises in the use of the dictionary should be systematically given.

(5) An important duty of the teacher is to develop a *spelling consciousness*. This may be secured by making the pupil feel that he should look over all written work to discover spelling errors, and that he should verify the spelling of a doubtful word from the dictionary or from some person before attempting to write it. Discourage guessing.

(6) Do not waste time during the spelling period in developing the definition of a word that is fairly well understood by the class. The contextual use of the word in a variety of good sentences is a good and brief method of teaching its meaning. The class period should give a large amount of varied drill in the actual spelling of the new words of the lesson.

(7) The emphasis with younger children should be upon an auditory method of drill and with older children upon a visual method, but no single method should be used exclusively. The pupil should *see*, *hear*, *pronounce*, and *write*.

(8) Remember that repetition should be accompanied by attention, and that motivation lessens the need of repetition; hence the folly of requiring pupils "to write a word twenty-five times" mechanically.

(9) It is advisable to teach short groups of words in their natural relations.

too cold	there is
to school	their mother
two boys	ought to have gone

This is true particularly of homonyms.

(10) Avoid calling attention unnecessarily to the wrong form; for example, never say "Do not use two *l's* in *until*," but say rather "Notice the one *l* in *until*."

Conduct of Review Lessons. — Some form of competition will furnish a desirable stimulus in reviews. This rivalry may be between two groups or teams in a room, each with its chosen captain, or between two rooms, or each pupil may compete against his own record. In the latter case, charts showing the weekly or monthly progress of each pupil should be posted in a conspicuous place in the classroom. If these reviews are written, which as a rule is advisable, the words should be dictated in sentences or connected discourse. The short sentences for dictation found in the textbook may be used for this purpose, or the teacher may formulate a new context.

Occasional oral spelling contests furnish a desirable variation. In the conduct of spelling matches avoid the danger (*a*) of giving the poor spellers the least drill, and (*b*) of having incorrect spellings repeated too often. This may be done by the teacher's spelling the word correctly orally and in writing, when a child misspells, and crediting the opposite side with one point. The teacher may then require the child to write the misspelled word on a slip of paper, allowing him to remain in line so as to secure the benefit of further drill with his team. At the end of the contest, the pupils who have slips of paper may be called up by the teacher for individual drill on the words they missed.

How the Book May Be Used. — (1) If it is apparent to the teacher that her class needs drill on about all the words given in the text for their grade, the order of the book

should be followed. In Grades Two to Six the words in each group under the Arabic numbers are designed for a day's lesson, the words in heavy type being the new words for intensive study, and the others being review words. These should be studied by the method described above. Each lesson called "Dictation Review" reviews the new words of the preceding four lessons as well as many important words previously taught. The sentences for Dictation Review furnish appropriate material for testing these review words. At the end of each two months' work a summary of all words presented in that period is given, and enough time should be spent on this list to insure thorough mastery by all the class. Again at the end of each half year's work a careful review of these words should be made. A list of the words taught in each half grade is printed at the end of the book, arranged in alphabetical order. Beginning with the Fourth Grade, dictionary markings are added, so that these half-yearly review lists may be consulted at any time for the correct pronunciation of a word. The pupils should be taught the use of the diacritic marks, as a preparation for using the dictionary.

(2) If it is apparent that a considerable number of the words assigned to a grade are already known by a majority of the class, it is obviously a waste of time and effort to drill upon all words alike. Under such conditions the wise teacher will first find what words the class already knows and then concentrate her attention on those words that require special drill. Such a procedure requires skill and adaptability on the part of the teacher, but is highly effective. The teacher may first test her class upon the eight

new words of a given week by means of the sentences under Dictation Review. Then class and individual drill may be given to those words that are apparently unknown. If, however, it is desirable to have the preliminary test cover a larger unit of work, the bi-monthly review list can be used, all the dictation sentences of that interval serving as material for the initial test. The words that need special emphasis will thus be revealed, and appropriate drill upon them should follow. The teacher will probably find many words that should be taught to all her pupils by the class-drill method, while others that present special difficulties to certain pupils only should be studied by them independently. Much of the time saved by such a method should be spent in teaching the class the words from the supplementary lists of the proper grade.

ESSENTIALS OF SPELLING

SECOND GRADE

First Half Year

To the Teacher. Please read carefully the Directions to Teachers on pages vii–xii before beginning to use this book.

The following simple words are usually learned during the First Grade. All of them are used in the dictation reviews of the Second Grade. Before proceeding with the Second Grade you should review the class on this list, if necessary, to be sure that every pupil can spell each word.

Review of the First Grade

a	by	him	no	the
am	can	I	of	to
an	cat	in	on	up
and	do	is	or	us
are	dog	it	ran	we
at	go	man	run	you
be	he	me	see	
boy	her	my	she	

I

1	2	3	4
look	red	came	this
doll	cap	car	road
her	cat	red	car
are	you	cap	look
him	doll	run	came
can	look	see	red

5. Dictation Review

1. Look at my doll. 2. Her cap is red. 3. I came in the car. 4. We can go on this road.

II

6	7	8	9
went	glad	good	lives
a way	saw	way	house
this	doll	glad	way
came	went	away	road
road	ran	came	went
cap	away	saw	good

10. Dictation Review

1. The man went away. 2. I am glad we saw him. 3. He is a good man. 4. This is the way to go. 5. He lives in this house.

III

11	12	13	14
read	**give**	**took**	**cow**
book	**back**	**your**	**milk**
car	read	give	your
saw	away	back	took
lives	book	good	way
house	dog	lives	glad

15. Dictation Review

1. Can you read the book? 2. Give it back to me. 3. I took your cap. 4. The cow gives milk.

IV

16	17	18	19
bird	**new**	**bring**	**king**
sing	**ring**	**some**	**queen**
cow	good	new	
milk	house	glad	some
back	bird	ring	read
road	sing	doll	lives

20. Dictation Review

1. The bird can sing. 2. See my new ring. 3. Bring me some milk. 4. The king and the queen went by in a car.

V

21	22	23	24
come	**dig**	**let**	**must**
with	**sand**	**in to**	**bed**
king	come	dig	let
queen	bring	new	into
took	with	some	with
milk	bird	sand	your

25. Dictation Review

1. Come with us. 2. See him dig in the sand. 3. Let us go into the house. 4. You must go to bed.

VI

26	27	28	29
want	**ball**	**did**	**fall**
more	**round**	**call**	**from**
bed	want	ball	did
into	more	good	call
must	dig	come	sing
queen	some	round	give

30. Dictation Review

1. I want some more sand. 2. A ball is round. 3. Did you call the cat or the dog? 4. Did she fall from the car?

VII

31	32	33	34
poor	**eat**	**has**	**his**
girl	**nut**	**gone**	**cup**
fall	poor	eat	sand
want	girl	nut	fall
from	book	ring	has
with	round	saw	gone

35. Dictation Review

1. Give the poor girl a doll. 2. Did you eat a nut? 3. Has the boy gone away? 4. He has no milk in his cup.

Review (Sections I–VII)

To the Teacher. In testing a class upon a word, give first a simple sentence containing it, and then repeat the word. For example, "I like to play ball. Ball."

red	ball	sing	glad	book	with
bed	call	ring	eat	took	give
let	fall	king	read	look	lives
cap	cow	bring	back	good	bird
cup	new	milk	came	must	girl
his	nut	more	doll	road	from
car	this	went	sand	poor	round
dig	way	come	gone	your	house
has	away	some	want	into	queen

VIII

36	37	38	39
old	told	lost	hold
cold	all	gold	box
his	old	told	lost
cup	call	round	girl
took	cold	all	gold
want	gone	house	ball

40. Dictation Review

1. The poor old man is cold. 2. He told us all to run.
3. She lost her gold ring. 4. Can you hold the box?

IX

41	42	43	44
best	same	eyes	one
dress	class	blue	glass
hold	best	same	blue
box	into	class	give
come	gold	told	more
gone	dress	must	eyes

45. Dictation Review

1. This is my best dress. 2. We are in the same class.
3. Are your eyes blue? 4. Give me one glass of milk.

X

46	47	48	49
fill	father	mother	little
bag	says	made	brother
one	bag	father	mother
box	best	says	lost
glass	poor	old	made
from	fill	hold	dress

50. Dictation Review

1. Fill the bag with sand. 2. Father says we must do it. 3. My mother made me a red dress. 4. Did you see my little brother?

XI

51	52	53	54
play	may	two	our
game	try	three	God
little	play	may	two
same	fill	try	class
brother	want	one	glass
says	game	eat	three

55. Dictation Review

1. Let us play a new game. 2. May I try to play it? 3. Two and one are three. 4. God is our Father.

XII

56	57	58	59
like	**fish**	**o pen**	**had**
ap ple	**wa ter**	**mouth**	**gun**
our	like	fish	cow
God	game	try	open
three	apple	water	mouth
blue	play	father	cold

60. Dictation Review

1. Do you like your apple? 2. A fish lives in water. 3. Open your mouth. 4. The man had a gun.

XIII

61	62	63	64
face	**last**	**aft er**	**right**
clean	**night**	**dark**	**hand**
had	face	last	after
gun	mouth	mother	fish
two	clean	night	like
says	little	eyes	dark

65. Dictation Review

1. Is your face clean? 2. Last night I ran away. 3. I came back after dark. 4. Hold up your right hand.

XIV

66	67	68	69
snow	**feet**	**large**	**big**
deep	**dry**	**room**	**bear**
hand	deep	dry	large
clean	open	nut	queen
right	snow	feet	face
three	night	brother	room

70. Dictation Review

1. The snow is deep. 2. Are your feet dry? 3. My room is large. 4. I saw a big bear in the road.

Review (Sections VIII–XIV)

old	bag	fish	like	clean
cold	big	may	game	mouth
hold	all	play	same	water
gold	bear	best	last	dress
told	face	blue	after	large
one	room	lost	class	apple
two	snow	eyes	glass	little
three	feet	says	right	father
God	deep	hand	night	mother
try	fill	our	gun	brother
dry	box	dark	open	made

For complete list of words taught in the Second Grade, First Half Year, see page 172.

Supplementary Words (Second Grade, First Half)

See Preface, page iii.

fat	held	li on	end
hen	bell	cage	rug
duck	play ing	old er	dug
mud	sled	old est	bone
as	try ing	big gest	fox
far	bat	box es	fast
flat	tries	bark	rich
rock	add	park	cake
pet	some thing	rob in	fix
lamb	nice	nest	pin
gave	some bod y	toy	but
hand ful	call ing	cart	slow
spill	fall ing	rub	till

XV

71	72	73	74
have	**go ing**	**ask**	**dear**
flag	**ride**	**them**	**ba by**
big	have	ride	feet
bear	made	hand	ask
dry	last	deep	our
water	flag	going	them

75. DICTATION REVIEW

1. Have you a flag at your house? 2. You are going to ride with us. 3. Did you ask them to sing? 4. This is our dear baby.

XVI

76	77	78	79
stay	**hot**	**hat**	**put**
yard	**sun**	**mine**	**head**
bed	eat	hot	hat
dear	stay	sun	them
mother	room	flag	mine
baby	yard	right	large

80. DICTATION REVIEW

1. Stay in the yard. 2. It is hot in the sun. 3. This hat is mine. 4. Put your hat on your head.

XVII

81	82	83	84
not	**four**	**shut**	**why**
hard	**five**	**door**	**floor**
put	not	four	shut
stay	ask	five	ride
head	have	two	door
going	hard	three	bear

85. Dictation Review

1. No, this apple is not hard. 2. Four and one are five. 3. Did you shut the door? 4. Why is your hat on the floor?

XVIII

86	87	88	89
how	**wash**	**hav ing**	**sit**
wind	**win dow**	**fun**	**late**
why	head	wash	fun
all	five	dark	gun
hard	how	blue	put
floor	wind	window	having

90. Dictation Review

1. How cold the wind is! 2. Ask her to wash the window. 3. We are having some fun. 4. Do not sit up late.

XIX

91	92	93	94
fire	**will**	**wet**	**stand**
burns	**push**	**foot**	**here**
sit	fire	will	wet
late	hot	why	wash
God	sun	push	foot
mine	burns	mouth	having

95. Dictation Review

1. See how the fire burns. 2. My father will push the car back. 3. My right foot is not at all wet. 4. All right, you may stand here.

XX

96	97	98	99
tell	**does**	**fell**	**stop**
a bout	**well**	**tree**	**noon**
here	tell	here	fell
four	dear	does	wind
stand	water	well	tree
snow	about	floor	door

100. Dictation Review

1. Tell me about the baby. 2. Does she look well? 3. A nut fell from the tree. 4. You must stop at noon.

XXI

101	102	103	104
six	**out**	**get**	**if**
sev en	**rain**	**for**	**say**
stop	six	out	get
will	about	rain	for
noon	stand	wet	does
four	seven	window	going

105. Dictation Review

1. Six and one are seven. 2. He is out in the rain. 3. Will you get some water for me? 4. He will come back if you say he must.

Review (Sections XV–XXI)

See Note to Teacher, page 5.

six					seven
for	sun	fell	hard	four	out
ask	fun	tell	yard	shut	about
if	say	well	five	late	stand
get	stay	tree	flag	have	will
wet	how	push	ride	dear	burns
not	put	here	baby	door	wind
hot	hat	wash	mine	floor	window
sit	fire	them	rain	does	going
why	foot	head	stop	noon	having

XXII

106	107	108	109
that	**cut**	**was**	**stood**
dish	**down**	**there**	**street**
say	that	cut	there
if	dish	late	baby
rain	out	down	was
seven	foot	floor	push

110. Dictation Review

1. Put an apple in that dish. 2. The boy cut down a tree. 3. Was there a flag in the yard? 4. His brother stood in the street.

XXIII

111	112	113	114
be gan	**then**	**so**	**bad**
make	**walk**	**much**	**day**
stood	began	there	so
red	down	burns	dish
fire	make	walk	having
street	tell	then	much

115. Dictation Review

1. We began to make a playhouse. 2. Then we took a walk. 3. I do not like so much snow. 4. It is a bad day for the game.

XXIV

116	117	118	119
hit	**ten**	**take**	**catch**
arm	**men**	**time**	**fly**
here	six	ten	take
bad	then	men	much
day	hit	king	time
say	arm	street	stood

120. Dictation Review

1. Do not hit my arm. 2. Here are ten men. 3. Ask them to clean the street. 4. Take time to do it well. 5. Did you catch that fly?

XXV

121	122	123	124
help	**eight**	**jump**	**name**
to-day	**nine**	**o ver**	**song**
fly	help	eight	over
much	make	does	men
day	began	nine	ride
catch	to-day	arm	jump

125. Dictation Review

1. My mother will help you to-day. 2. Eight and one are nine. 3. Can your dog jump over the box? 4. Tell me the name of that song.

XXVI

126	127	128	129
said	**now**	**found**	**love**
sick	**be gin**	**pa per**	**sis ter**
song	said	begin	paper
take	sick	now	noon
name	there	fly	found
stop	time	walk	eyes

130. Dictation Review

1. He said he was sick. 2. Is he all right now? 3. Let us begin the game. 4. Have you found some paper? 5. I love my little sister.

XXVII

131	132	133	134
goes	**keep**	**long**	**left**
home	**most**	**ears**	**leg**
catch	goes	keep	ears
love	home	song	two
eight	jump	dear	long
sister	begin	most	said

135. Dictation Review

1. She goes home at noon. 2. I keep most of the milk for the baby. 3. Your dog has long ears. 4. The ball hit his left leg.

XXVIII

136	137	138	139
find	**they**	**nev er**	**mak ing**
soft	**led**	**miss**	**white**
left	find	they	miss
leg	ears	found	nine
goes	soft	led	home
name	having	says	never

140. Dictation Review

1. Did you find some snow? 2. Is it hard or soft? 3. They led the bear into the yard. 4. I never miss a ball game. 5. My sister is making a white dress for the baby.

XXIX

141	142	143	144
lay	**yes**	**feed**	**first**
its	**show**	**pig**	**step**
white	goes	yes	pig
they	soft	left	feed
most	lay	show	making
making	its	never	keep

145. Dictation Review

1. Lay the doll on its bed. 2. Yes, show him your ring. 3. Father is going to feed the pig. 4. Baby took her first step to-day.

5. Two and eight are ten. 6. They said there was some snow here in the yard. 7. We are making a blue cap for my doll. 8. Does she help you much? 9. She says she is having a good time.

146. Our Flag

I am your flag — red, white, and blue.
All that is dear I keep for you.
For home and right, in the days to be,
The best you have you must give to me.

Review (Sections XXII–XXIX)

ten	hit	find	most	sister
men	cut	over	goes	day
led	was	that	sick	to-day
then	keep	down	love	lay
leg	feed	much	step	catch
so	street	jump	nine	first
yes	show	white	long	eight
now	said	miss	song	there
pig	they	walk	soft	stood
its	home	left	name	found
arm	dish	make	began	paper
bad	help	take	begin	having
fly	time	ears	never	making

For complete list of words taught in the Second Grade, Second Half Year, see page 173.

Supplementary Words (Second Grade, Second Half)

See Preface, page iii.

fair y	set	fed	tall
sat	lamp	wild	lame
sit ting	fold	goat	tame
cra dle	tent	got	mouse
kept	lent	rope	mice
a live	lend	tie	bite
a wake	po ny	fun ny	bit
ba bies	po nies	bug	lips
cry	run ning	flew	can not
cried	jumped	flies	spin
can dy	bend	fly ing	tak ing
gum	bent	rain bow	paint
do ing	pull	aft er noon	stir

THIRD GRADE

First Half Year

To the Teacher. Please read pages vii–xii.

I

1	2	3	4
sky	**air**	**be fore**	**beg**
a bove	**clear**	**start**	**meat**
does	dear	air	start
says	sky	show	there
step	above	clear	first
some	much	begin	before

5. Dictation Review

1. The sky is above us. 2. The air is clear. 3. It may rain before we start. 4. See the dog beg for meat.

II

6	7	8	9
sale	**when**	**eas y**	**bare**
mar ket	**smile**	**les son**	**win ter**
beg	sky	when	lesson
meat	market	above	easy
start	sale	said	goes
air	after	smile	feed

10. Dictation Review

1. Meat is for sale at the market. 2. You look best when you smile. 3. This lesson is easy. 4. In winter the trees are bare.

Homonyms

Note. A homonym is a word that sounds like another word but has a different meaning.

bare Do not sit on the bare floor.
bear The man led a big bear.
I cannot bear to have you go.

III

11	12	13	14
drop	**child**	**gray**	**read**
card	**speak**	**coat**	**once**
bare	smile	they	gray
easy	drop	above	sale
before	card	child	meat
winter	when	speak	coat

15. Dictation Review

1. Did you drop this card? 2. Speak to the child. 3. His bare arms must be cold. 4. He may have my gray coat. 5. I have read that book once.

Homonyms

read Have you read this book?
red She has a red dress.

IV

16	17	18	19
use	**were**	**full**	**west**
soap	**short**	**moon**	**fair**
once	its	drop	full
beg	use	were	bare
read[1]	easy	lesson	moon
child	soap	short	coat

20. Dictation Review

1. Use some soap on your face. 2. They said they were going for a short ride. 3. There was a full moon last night. 4. The west wind may bring a fair day.

V

21	22	23	24
sent	**kind**	**high**	**which**
food	**act**	**hill**	**part**
fair	food	act	high
west	gray	now	dear
read[1]	sent	kind	hill
show	find	yes	sister

25. Dictation Review

1. My father sent some food to a sick boy. 2. It was a kind act. 3. I live on a high hill. 4. Which part of the book do you like best?

[1] As in "I have read it."

VI

26	27	28	29
low	**hope**	**hole**	**please**
shoes	**la dy**	**wall**	**change**
when	low	act	moon
sent	shoes	hope	gray
part	card	lady	wall
which	full	sale	hole

30. Dictation Review

1. I have on low shoes. 2. I hope the lady will give us some candy. 3. The mouse ran into a hole in the wall. 4. Please change your dress.

VII

31	32	33	34
what	**an oth er**	**an y**	**cost**
think	**drink**	**oth er**	**dol lar**
please	what	drink	any
change	part	hill	low
shoes	think	food	other
which	lady	another	please

35. Dictation Review

1. What do you think of my pony? 2. May I have another drink of milk? 3. Have you read any other book? 4. What will you read now? 5. This meat cost a dollar.

VIII

36	37	38	39
skate	**win**	**feel**	**dance**
ice	**race**	**hap py**	**par ty**
cost	ice	win	other
wall	skate	change	feel
dollar	leg	race	happy
high	beg	use	once
short	kind	shoes	which

40. Dictation Review

1. I like to skate on the ice. 2. Try to win the race. 3. Do you feel happy? 4. Did you dance at the party?

IX

41	42	43	44
green	**sleep**	**a cross**	**bas ket**
grass	**a lone**	**gar den**	**ta ble**
dance	race	sleep	across
what	green	feel	ice
party	grass	alone	garden
please	speak	winter	skate

45. Dictation Review

1. The grass is green. 2. I sleep alone. 3. We ran across the garden. 4. The basket is all right now. 5. Put it back on the table.

Review (Sections I–IX)

See Note to Teacher, page 5.

ice	race	lady	card	food	dollar
use	sale	gray	start	moon	winter
air	cost	drop	part	when	happy
fair	high	once	party	what	before
sky	sent	were	think	which	change
low	kind	west	drink	smile	across
beg	bare	table	alone	skate	grass
act	wall	short	easy	shoes	basket
win	soap	child	meat	dance	garden
hill	coat	feel	clear	above	market
full	hole	sleep	speak	lesson	other
any	hope	green	please	read[1]	another

X

46	47	48	49
send	**buy**	**cook**	**com ing**
a gain[2]	**but ter**	**corn**	**a long**
table	send	led	corn
which	meat	buy	green
basket	again	butter	cook
winter	dollar	sleep	party

[1] As in "I have read it."

[2] Pronounced (ȧ-gĕn').

50. Dictation Review

1. Did your mother send you to the market again? 2. Yes, I had to buy some butter. 3. What will she cook to-day? 4. Do you eat much corn? 5. I saw a bear coming along the road.

Homonyms

buy Will you buy a red apple for me?
by This basket was made by a little girl.

XI

51	52	53	54
sec ond	**write**	**free**	**school**
grade	**let ter**	**tur key**	**farm**
along	kind	write	turkey
alone	second	speak	west
dollar	which	letter	free
coming	grade	high	clear

55. Dictation Review

1. My sister is in the second grade. 2. When did you write that letter? 3. Let the turkey go free. 4. The new school is west of our farm.

Homonyms

write Please write to your brother.
right This is my right hand.
Are we on the right road?

XII

56	57	58	59
be cause	**those**	**chair**	**heard**
smoke	**front**	**desk**	**cough**
farm	second	write	chair
letter	along	coming	again
school	smoke	those	desk
lesson	because	front	basket

60. Dictation Review

1. She does not see us because of the smoke. 2. Those in front may sit down. 3. Which chair may I have? 4. This desk is mine. 5. I heard you cough.

XIII

61	62	63	64
dirt	**top**	**sum mer**	**can't**
sight	**dead**	**warm**	**fin ish**
cough	sight	once	warm
hope	shoes	top	grass
heard	dirt	dead	sent
butter	buy	dance	summer

65. Dictation Review

1. Is there any dirt in sight? 2. The top of the tree is dead. 3. The days are warm in summer. 4. They can't finish the game before noon.

XIV

66	67	68	69
sell	**east**	**few**	**aunt**
quart	**yes ter day**	**felt**	**died**
can't	sell	east	felt
finish	school	garden	chair
across	quart	turkey	few
another	heard	yesterday	free

70. Dictation Review

1. Will you sell me a quart of milk? 2. We had an east wind yesterday. 3. A few of the boys said they felt cold. 4. My aunt died last winter.

XV

71	72	73	74
both	**un cle**	**soon**	**be hind**
early	**church**	**for get**	**board**
aunt	both	uncle	heard
died	cough	east	forget
school	early	church	summer
because	write	dead	soon

75. Dictation Review

1. We both get up early. 2. My uncle went with me to church yesterday. 3. He will not soon forget you. 4. There is a mouse behind that board.

XVI

76	77	78	79
bought	**built**	**quick**	**on ly**
coal	**small**	**trip**	**flow er**
behind	coal	letter	trip
those	start	built	grade
board	bought	small	quick
second	butter	yesterday	warm

80. Dictation Review

1. The man bought some coal. 2. We have built a small church. 3. Be quick now. 4. You must make another trip. 5. I have only one white flower.

XVII

81	82	83	84
Sun day	**Tues day**	**Thurs day**	**Sat ur day**
Mon day	**Wednes day**	**Fri day**	**date**
only	board	yesterday	finish
flower	chair	forget	basket
easy	Sunday	Tuesday	Thursday
catch	Monday	Wednesday	Friday

Correct abbreviations are: **Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.**

85. Dictation Review

1. My father and mother go to church on Sunday. 2. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday

are school days. 3. On Saturday, I play in our yard. 4. What is the date of that letter?

OLD SAYING

Solomon Grundy,
Born on Monday,
Christened on Tuesday,
Married on Wednesday,
Sick on Thursday,
Worse on Friday,
Died on Saturday,
Buried on Sunday;
This is the end
Of Solomon Grundy.

Review (Sections X–XVII)

corn	both	top	desk	Sunday
aunt	can't	small	forget	Sun.
few	built	write	butter	Monday
cook	chair	quick	letter	Mon.
dead	uncle	sight	church	Tuesday
buy	front	smoke	school	Tues.
sell	send	quart	coming	Wednesday
felt	free	again	second	Wed.
east	along	grade	summer	Thursday
dirt	died	early	behind	Thurs.
date	soon	heard	bought	Friday
warm	those	cough	flower	Fri.
only	coal	finish	because	Saturday
trip	board	turkey	yesterday	Sat.

For a list of all words taught in the Third Grade, First Half Year, see page 174.

Supplementary Words (Third Grade, First Half)

See Preface, page iii.

bow	brook	crack	pure
ar row	cool	plate	rub ber
drum	than	drank	o ver shoes
swing	mud dy	pint	o ver coat
build	pond	grapes	boots
barn	broad	rice	stock ings
shed	path	spoon	dirt y
pine	pink	roast	be gun
hall [1]	bud	melt	hop ing
lock	rab bit	boil	born
key	chew	soup	spot
spoke	mule	hur ry	dare
clap	drag	nurse	hate
twice	bee	luck y	east ern
steep	hon ey	farm er	west ern
bank	sleep y	rag ged	sheet
cave	kit ten	beg gar	a like

Homonyms

be The air will soon be clear.
bee The bee makes honey for us.

[1] The hall in a house.

XVIII

86	87	88	89
fail	**nail**	**swim**	**a round**
mail	**cov er**	**pail**	**each**
early	mail	nail	pail
date	ice	only	small
Saturday	fail	quick	bought
Tuesday	dirt	cover	swim

90. DICTATION REVIEW

1. Do not fail to mail my letter. 2. Nail the cover on the box. 3. Here is a little fish in this pail. 4. See it swim. 5. There is a high wall around each garden.

XIX

91	92	93	94
of ten[1]	**seed**	**fond**	**half**
spell	**ground**	**horse**	**pound**
each	spell	seed	fond
around	soap	buy	nail
low	often	summer	horse
butter	Wednesday	ground	coming

95. DICTATION REVIEW

1. How often do you spell at school? 2. Put the seed into the ground. 3. I am fond of my horse. 4. Here is a half pound of butter.

[1] Pronounced (ŏf''n).

XX

96	97	98	99
hear	**care**	**these**	**broke**
band	**body**	**chil dren**	**through**
half	hear	care	these
pound	pail	body	write
sell	top	around	aunt
fail	band	few	love
often	miss	fond	children

100. Dictation Review

1. I hear a band coming down the street. 2. Take good care of your body. 3. These children were at the party. 4. I broke through the ice.

Homonyms

hear Did you hear that bird sing?
here Here are some good shoes.

XXI

101	102	103	104
shop	**bread**	**al most**	**al ways**
close	**flour**	**done**	**still**
broke	close	bread	done
feel	shop	flour	these
through	body	think	almost
another	which	bought	children

105. Dictation Review

1. This shop will close on Wednesday. 2. Bread is made of flour. 3. My lesson is almost done. 4. Can you always sit still in school?

Words to be Distinguished

flour Buy a bag of flour.
flower Here is a blue flower from the garden.

XXII

106	107	108	109
paid	**seen**	**who**	**laid**
fare	**in side**	**out side**	**egg**
still	paid	seen	who
always	fare	date	can't
butter	care	inside	often
spell	lay	pound	paid
cough	sleep	Thursday	outside

110. Dictation Review

1. I paid your fare. 2. Have you seen the inside of our tent? 3. Who is that outside the door? 4. The hen has laid an egg.

Homonyms

fare The fare is two dollars each way.
fair Wednesday was a fair day.
You must always play fair.

XXIII

111	112	113	114
been	**mat ter**	**an y way**	**brave**
emp ty	**an y thing**	**kill**	**son**
laid	been	half	kill
horse	mail	matter	alone
egg	empty	ground	heard
fare	inside	anything	anyway

115. Dictation Review

1. This pail has been empty a long time. 2. Is anything the matter with it? 3. We must soon buy a new one, anyway. 4. Do not kill any birds. 5. Her son is a brave man.

Homonyms

son This boy is my son.
sun The sun is in the sky.

XXIV

116	117	118	119
fight	**light**	**wish**	**know**
might	**morn ing**	**war**	**yet**
son	fight	light	wish
these	might	almost	bread
brave	sight	cover	war
smoke	because	morning	through

120. Dictation Review

1. Fight for the right with all your might. 2. It is light early in the morning. 3. We did not wish to begin a war. 4. I do not know yet why he went.

Homonyms

know Do you know what time it is?
no No, but I think it is not late.

XXV

121	122	123	124
dozen	**ev er y**	**loud**	**stud y**
ros es	**eve ning**	**talk**	**hour**
know	roses	every	loud
yet	dozen	shop	talk
done	egg	seen	around
still	close	anyway	laid
almost	always	evening	bread

125. Dictation Review

1. I have a dozen roses for you. 2. Every evening I play a game. 3. I have heard no loud talk in that room. 4. My brother must study an hour. 5. Do you know at what hour the sun sets to-day?

Homonyms

hour You may play for an hour.
our This is our house.

Review (Sections XVIII–XXV)

See Note to Teacher, page 5.

yet	kill	egg	fight	dozen
war	still	who	might	study
fare	son	half	light	almost
care	swim	been	broke	always
fail	know	roses	brave	inside
pail	talk	close	empty	outside
mail	fond	these	spell	through
nail	seen	loud	bread	anyway
laid	seed	hour	every	anything
paid	band	flour	cover	children
done	hear	ground	horse	heard
wish	each	pound	often	morning
shop	body	around	matter	evening

XXVI

126	127	128	129
wool	**year**	**ate**	**line**
sheep	**ago**	**sweet**	**page**
fight	wool	year	farm
study	dozen	ago	sweet
hour	sheep	light	ate
know	every	both	morning

130. Dictation Review

1. We get wool from sheep. 2. That nest was built a year ago. 3. I ate a sweet apple. 4. Read the first line on the page. 5. Speak loud, so we can all hear.

Homonyms

ate I ate some bread.
eight I am eight years old.

XXVII

131	132	133	134
cent	**stone**	**north**	**ship**
store	**struck**	**city**	**pass**
line	cent	stone	city
always	hour	struck	been
empty	loud	laid	paid
page	store	study	north
matter	change	children	ground

135. Dictation Review

1. I found a cent at the store. 2. His son was struck by a stone. 3. Our farm is north of the city. 4. That ship can't pass us in a fair race.

Homonyms

cent This paper cost a cent.
sent My mother sent me some red roses.

XXVIII

136	137	138	139
teach er	**seat**	**fine**	**just**
rang	**near**	**pen**	**mile**
ship	rang	war	pen
pass	hole	seat	fine
wish	wool	near	study
anything	teacher	inside	store

140. Dictation Review

1. The teacher rang the bell. 2. I wish I might have a seat near the window. 3. I like to write with a fine pen. 4. It is just a mile to our house.

XXIX

141	142	143	144
great	**shall**	**black**	**south**
oak	**rest**	**hair**	**side**
just	oak	rest	hair
swim	roses	broke	black
mile	great	shall	city
board	north	behind	sweet

145. Dictation Review

1. There is a great oak tree in our yard. 2. We shall rest to-day. 3. My sister has black hair. 4. It is warm on the south side of the house.

XXX

146	147	148	149
spend	**good-by**	**ev er**	**ver y**
money	**to-night**	**star**	**man y**
south	died	to-night	star
trip	spend	just	near
side	money	good-by	shop
struck	talk	teacher	ever

150. Dictation Review

1. Did you spend all your money? 2. Good-by. I hope to see you again to-night. 3. Did you ever see that star before? 4. There are very many children in the street.

XXXI

151	152	153	154
boat	**thank**	**place**	**where**
leave	**note**	**un der**	**week**
many	stone	note	soon
coal	leave	thank	place
brave	front	white	evening
very	boat	money	under

155. Dictation Review

1. The boat will leave soon. 2. I thank you for this note. 3. Place your right hand under your left. 4. Where were you a week ago?

XXXII

156	157	158	159
fruit	**next**	**be side**	**hurt**
grew	**spring**	**knee**	**her self**
week	grew	next	seat
very	fruit	spring	knee
where	sheep	felt	beside
uncle	through	great	black

160. Dictation Review

1. This fruit grew in her garden. 2. Next spring we shall have a garden. 3. The baby stood beside my knee. 4. How did she hurt herself?

XXXIII

161	162	163	164
own	**him self**	**meet**	**block**
my self	**lead**	**au tumn**	**halves**
hour	hear	heard	half
hurt	own	lead	meet
herself	grew	just	autumn
leave	myself	himself	outside

165. Dictation Review

1. I own that boat myself. 2. He himself will lead his men. 3. We shall meet again this autumn. 4. He cut the block into halves.

HOMONYMS

meet The boys will meet at my house.
meat Buy a pound of meat at the store.

XXXIV

166	167	168	169
sew	**bet ter**	**mix**	**while**
clothes	**pen cil**	**cream**	**writ ing**
halves	sew	pencil	mix
cook	trip	better	aunt
write	clothes	autumn	cream
oak	many	spell	fruit
block	happy	beside	clothes

170. DICTATION REVIEW

1. Can you sew? 2. Do you make your own clothes? 3. Can't you find a better pencil than that? 4. Please do not mix any milk with the cream. 5. Think while you are writing.

171. DICTATION EXERCISES

1. Hit the nail on the head.
2. There is always room at the top.
3. Where there is a will there is a way.
4. Two heads are better than one.

— Proverbs.

5. Summer or winter or spring or fall, —
   Which do you like the best of all?

6. Good, better, best,
Never let it rest,
Till your good is better,
And your better, best.

Review (Sections XXVI–XXXIV)

ago	own	cent	thank
pen	hair	knee	north
pencil	note	week	where
oak	grew	sheep	fruit
ate	hurt	sweet	store
just	lead	meet	block
sew	next	under	struck
mix	page	very	halves
rang	while	great	beside
wool	mile	shall	better
line	pass	black	spring
city	rest	south	teacher
ship	side	spend	to-night
near	ever	money	good-by
year	star	boat	himself
seat	many	fine	herself
cream	place	clothes	myself
leave	stone	autumn	writing

For a list of all words taught in the Third Grade, Second Half Year, see page 175

Supplementary Words (Third Grade, Second Half)

See Preface, page iii.

pick	lot	brass	cure
ber ry	calf	bead	your self
cheese	hunt	wool en	cow ard
crack er	deer	belt	pow der
toast	rode	cor ner	hail
beans	horse back	clos et	light ning
peas	team	ink	strike
han dle	hol i day	bot tle	close [1]
churn	prize	bot tom	thirst y
leak	spent	cloud	tramp
sharp	dime	grow	damp
dull	ev er y bod y	bush es	cit ies
e ven	no bod y	scratch	side walk
odd	an y bod y	north ern	bow [2]
kite	an y where	south ern	blame
float	gi ant	proud	scold
back ward	bor row	grand fa ther	slept
a while	mask	grand moth er	San ta Claus

Homonyms

dear She has two dear little children.
These shoes are very dear.
deer Men hunt deer in the autumn.

road The bear ran down the road.
rode The farmer rode on horseback.

[1] As in "Put the chair close to the desk."

[2] As in "Did he bow to you?"

FOURTH GRADE

First Half Year

To the Teacher. Please read pages vii–xii.

I

1	2	3	4
sto ry	**seems**	**ques tion**	**slide**
news pa per	**true**	**an swer**	**off**
there	story	blue	answer
which	here	true	dear
much	does	said	question
some	newspaper	seems	writing

5. Dictation Review

1. Is that a true story you have read in the newspaper?
2. It seems true, but your question is not easy to answer.
3. Do not let your book slide off the desk.
4. Off with your hat as the flag goes by. — Bunner.

II

6	7	8	9
won	**sour**	**cross**	**blow**
watch	**or ange**	**smooth**	**horn**
slide	newspaper	sour	story
seems	won	true	cross
answer	question	orange	know
off	watch	every	smooth

10. Dictation Review

1. I won the watch as a prize. 2. I have a sour orange. 3. We must cross while the water is smooth. 4. Blow your horn before you cross the street.

Homonyms

won We won the game.
one I saw only one cloud in the sky.

III

11	12	13	14
too	**la zy**	**strong**	**hol low**
tired	**life**	**pole**	**post**
blow	too	lazy	pole
true	off	life	sour
horn	tired	died	half
laid	many	always	cross
watch	smooth	answer	strong

15. Dictation Review

1. He is too tired to play any more. 2. Nobody has a right to lead a lazy life. 3. The pole is so strong that he cannot bend it. 4. The bird built her nest in an old hollow post.

Homonyms

to Ask her to play with you.
two Two pints make a quart.
too It is too warm here.
You cannot eat your cake and have it too. — Proverb.

IV

16	17	18	19
wear	**need**	**dust**	**bright**
neck	**fence**	**roll**	**lin en**
post	blow	need	dust
horn	wear	tired	roll
lazy	neck	pole	slide
hollow	strong	fence	orange

20. Dictation Review

1. Wear something around your neck to-night. 2. We need a fence around our garden. 3. See that dog roll in the dust. 4. This linen is bright red.

V

21	22	23	24
ought	**brought**	**na vy**	**sin gle**
mend	**sug ar**[1]	**fought**	**word**
linen	neck	sugar	navy
wool	ought	life	fought
need	mend	post	hollow
bright	fence	brought	smooth

25. Dictation Review

1. You ought to mend your dress. 2. Have you brought home any sugar? 3. Our navy has fought well. 4. I have not heard a single word about the play.

[1] Pronunciation on page 178.

VI

26	27	28	29
wrong	heavy	sea	throw
figure	trunk	salt	stick
single	figure	heavy	wear
roll	dust	trunk	need
word	sour	bright	salt
strong	wrong	orange	sea

30. Dictation Review

1. Are you not writing the wrong figure here? 2. Will you take your heavy trunk? 3. The water in the sea is too salt to drink. 4. Throw a stick into the fire. 5. There are a great many here.

Homonyms

sea Fishes live in the sea.
see I see blue sky to-day.

VII

31	32	33	34
[illegible]der	oil	pay	mark
suit	wheel	deaf[1]	plain
throw	suit	oil	pay
ought	navy	wheel	deaf
stick	salt	tired	mend
cream	order	brought	fought

[1] Pronunciation on page 177.

35. Dictation Review

1. Did you order a suit of clothes to-day? 2. He had to stop to oil a wheel. 3. Please pay this deaf boy for making a new table. 4. The mark on this paper is not plain.

36. Contractions

I'm — I am
you're — you are
he's — he is
it's — it is
we're — we are
they're — they are
she's — she is

Notice that the apostrophe takes the place of an omitted letter. Write simple sentences of your own, using these contractions.

To Be Distinguished

it's It's a cold morning.
its Leave every chair in its place.

VIII

37	38	39	40
tight	**blind**	**meant**	**used**
knot	**pic ture**	**hang**	**point**
mark	knot	figure	hang
plain	oil	word	stick
sugar	tight	blind	throw
money	fight	paid	heavy
wrong	sight	picture	meant

41. Dictation Review

1. Do not make the knot too tight. 2. This is a picture of a blind man. 3. I meant to hang it on the wall. 4. I ought to have done it long ago. 5. I used to point at every flag I saw.

Homonyms

knot Here is a knot in the rope.
not He does not see very well.

IX

42	43	44	45
turn	**nei ther**	**rail-road**	**leaf**
ei ther	**an kle**	**track**	**blew**
used	sea	suit	figure
order	turn	fruit	plain
point	single	ankle	track
sugar	either	neither	often
sweet	evening	Tuesday	railroad

46. Dictation Review

1. You may turn either to the right or to the left. 2. Neither ankle was hurt. 3. Stop and look before you cross the railroad track. 4. A leaf blew off the tree.

Homonyms

blew The wind blew hard.
blue The sky is blue.

Review (Sections I–IX)

See Note to Teacher, page 5.

true				need
off	oil	track	ought	wheel
too	point	story	fought	seems
lazy	blow	ankle	brought	tight
leaf	blew	throw	either	bright
sea	post	mend	neither	order
won	neck	watch	hollow	trunk
pay	navy	wear	orange	blind
roll	word	tired	figure	deaf
suit	mark	plain	picture	meant
salt	knot	slide	answer	heavy
life	hang	fence	smooth	cross
pole	used	linen	railroad	single
dust	turn	stick	question	wrong
sour	horn	sugar	newspaper	strong

47. VOWELS AND CONSONANTS — SPELLING RULE I

The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* (and sometimes *w* and *y* [1]) are called *vowels*. The name *consonants* is given to all letters that are not vowels.

have come ride

With what letter does each of these words end? Is the letter before the last in each word a vowel or a consonant?

[1] In the combinations *aw*, *ew*, *ow*, *ay*, *ey*, *oy*; also *y* when it is sounded like *i*.

Sometimes we wish to add *ing* to these words, but a simple change is made before doing so. The *e* is dropped and then *ing* is added, like this:

have — having come — coming ride — riding

SPELLING RULE I. — **A word ending in *e* with a consonant before it, drops the *e* when *ing* is added.**

Following the rule, add *ing* to these words:

give	skate	name	use
hope	place	leave	race
make	write	change	please
take	like	smoke	dance

X

48	49	50	51
bath	**sold**	**work**	**nick el**
o cean	**wood**	**read y**	**worth**
leaf	bath	sold	watch
blew	wheel	wood	work
where	ocean	ankle	trunk
either	gray	brought	ready

52. DICTATION REVIEW

1. I like to take a bath in the ocean. 2. The farmer has not sold all his wood. 3. The work is ready for you to take home. 4. How bright this nickel is!

5. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. — Proverb.

XI

53	54	55	56
thick	**fresh**	**hide**	**far ther**
branch	**cab bage**	**un til**	**a head**
worth	thick	suit	knot
deaf	feel	fresh	hide
nickel	branch	ought	until
picture	railroad	cabbage	track

57. Dictation Review

1. That branch is so thick that I can't cut it off. 2. I have brought you a fresh cabbage. 3. Hide until I call. 4. After walking a little farther we saw a light ahead of us.

XII

58	59	60	61
freeze	**roof**	**such**	**sil ver**
fingers	**brick**	**queer**	**edge**
ahead	work	roof	such
worth	bath	brick	queer
farther	freeze	nickel	ready
until	fingers	branch	good-by

62. Dictation Review

1. Your fingers will freeze if you play too long in the snow. 2. The roof of the brick house is all right. 3. Did you ever hear such a queer story? 4. The edge of that cloud looks like silver.

XIII

63	64	65	66
could	**should**	**would**	**price**
cop y	**shake**	**sweep**	**cheap**
edge	copy	shake	would
roof	thick	queer	sweep
fresh	could	should	sugar
silver	fingers	cabbage	cough

67. Dictation Review

1. Do you think you could copy this letter? 2. You should shake the snow off your coat. 3. I wish you would sweep that rug. 4. The price of this chair is two dollars. 5. It's very cheap.

Homonyms

would Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you. — Golden Rule.

wood This door is made of wood.

XIV

68	69	70	71
hun gry	**kitch en**	**noth ing**	**pour**
chick en	**stove**	**else**	**cof fee**
price	navy	stove	else
strong	linen	wear	salt
silver	hungry	aunt	smooth
cheap	chicken	kitchen	nothing

72. Dictation Review

1. Give that hungry chicken some corn. 2. Build a fire in the kitchen stove. 3. There is nothing else for you to do. 4. Will you please pour some coffee for me?

XV

73	74	75	76
ex pect	**their**	**thread**	**draw**
friend	**mis take**	**break**	**load**
pour	expect	knot	soap
tight	blew	their	thread
coffee	friend	meant	break
either	point	again	picture
week	Wednesday	mistake	bright

77. Dictation Review

1. I expect a friend from the city. 2. When did you hear of their mistake? 3. Did your thread break? 4. One horse cannot draw so heavy a load.

5. The way to have a friend is to be one. — Emerson.

6. Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I:
But when the trees bow down their heads,
The wind is passing by. — Rossetti.

Homonyms

their They came in their car.
there There is too much snow on the ground.
I have often seen it there.

XVI

78	79	80	81
breath	**lose**	**aim**	**beau ti ful**
nose	**rib bon**	**mid dle**	**world**
load	breath	won	aim
true	nose	lose	shake
worth	ocean	ribbon	nothing
draw	branch	nickel	middle

82. Dictation Review

1. Draw a breath through your nose. 2. Did your friend lose her hair ribbon? 3. Aim at the middle of the mark. 4. We live in a beautiful world.

83. Spelling Rule I Reviewed

A word ending in *e* with a consonant before it, drops the *e* when *ing* is added. Following the rule, add *ing* to these words, and use the new forms in written sentences:

shake hide lose slide freeze

XVII

84	85	86	87
be gin ning	**Jan u a ry**	**March**	**May**
month	**Feb ru a ry**[1]	**A pril**	**June**
world	month	own	March
could	until	cheap	April
beautiful	neither	January	coffee
kitchen	beginning	February	newspaper

Correct abbreviations are: **Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr.** [1] Pronunciation on page 177.

88. Dictation Review

1. We are beginning a new lesson. 2. January is the first month of the year. 3. February is the second month. 4. March, April, and May are spring months. 5. In June the days are long.

XVIII

89	90	91	92
Ju ly	**Sep tem ber**	**No vem ber**	**fourth**
Au gust	**Oc to ber**	**De cem ber**	**sixth**
May	July	September	November
June	August	October	December
load	mistake	break	world
brick	beginning	friend	freeze

Correct abbreviations are: **Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.**

93. Dictation Review

1. There is no school in July and August. 2. September, October, and November are autumn months. 3. December is the last month of the year. 4. April is the fourth month. 5. June is the sixth month.

94. Old Saying

Thirty days have September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty-one
Excepting February alone,
Which has just four and twenty-four,
Till leap year gives it one day more.

Review (Sections X–XVIII)

aim	such	ahead	March	January
else	draw	thread	Mar.	Jan.
hide	price	ready	April	February
edge	break	breath	Apr.	Feb.
lose	wood	friend	May	August
work	brick	shake	June	Aug.
bath	thick	sweep	July	September
sold	ocean	could	fourth	Sept.
copy	queer	would	month	October
nose	stove	should	nothing	Oct.
load	world	fingers	cabbage	November
pour	worth	farther	chicken	Nov.
roof	cheap	expect	middle	December
until	nickel	coffee	hungry	Dec.
their	freeze	branch	mistake	beautiful
sixth	silver	ribbon	kitchen	beginning

For a pronouncing list of all words taught in the Fourth Grade, First Half Year, see pages 177–178.

95. Dictation Exercise

All that you do,
Do with your might:
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Supplementary Words (Fourth Grade, First Half)

See Preface, page iii.

rake	threw	bowl	ti ger	rush
fork	base ball	gift	mon key	march
mill	foul	broom	crow	bat tle
grind	sound	brush	ant	dan ger
haul	play ers	clay	blown	tri al
bolt	po lite	pipe	frost	ditch
pump	beach	chalk	baked	sink
ax	bathe	glue	loaf	gain
chop	beech	cloth	ov en	grand
hoe	root	nee dle	plen ty	near ly
toe	bloom	shirt	news	nine teen
heel	blos som	skirt	stout	thir teen
el bow	bunch	neck tie	form	hers
wrist	leaves	neat	bash ful	ours
wave	bit ter	comb	nor	yours
blade	cher ry	curl y	fool ish	theirs [1]

Homonyms

beach There is a large bath house on the beach.
beech See the leaves on that beech tree.

hall This door opens into the hall.
haul These horses can haul a heavy load.

through May we walk through your garden?
threw He threw his pipe away.

[1] This room is ours and the next one is theirs.

XIX

96	97	98	99
safe	**cot ton**	**move**	**don't**
com pa ny	**plant**	**sud den ly**	**laugh**
fourth	safe	plant	move
sixth	queer	cotton	breath
sweep	mistake	thread	ready
expect	their	bread	dead
beautiful	company	hungry	suddenly

100. Dictation Review

1. The boy has been in safe company. 2. The plant from which we get cotton grows in the South. 3. The company was suddenly ordered to move. 4. Don't laugh at the mistakes of others.

5. Things don't turn up in this world until some one turns them up. — Garfield.

6. It is better to be alone than in bad company. — Washington.

101. Contractions

what's	— what is	isn't	— is not
that's	— that is	aren't	— are not
there's	— there is	wasn't	— was not
where's	— where is	weren't	— were not

Use these contractions in written sentences. Be careful to use the interrogation point correctly.

XX

102	103	104	105
brown	**silk**	**be tween**	**up per**
but ton	**waist**	**age**	**teeth**
don't	sixth	silk	edge
stove	brown	waist	copy
laugh	button	middle	age
ocean	February	friend	between

106. Dictation Review

1. I have just found a large brown button. 2. My mother has a new silk waist. 3. What is her age? She's between eight and nine. 4. A cow has no upper teeth.

107. Spelling Rule I Reviewed

Following the rule (page 53), change the following words to forms ending in *ing:*

move	love	close	hope
bathe	wave	smile	lose

XXI

108	109	110	111
gate	**yel low**	**riv er**	**third**
jail	**tail**	**rise**	**pair**
upper	gate	tail	rise
teeth	jail	roof	safe
clothes	cotton	don't	river
January	company	yellow	plant

112. Dictation Review

1. The gate of the jail is very heavy. 2. See that bird with the yellow tail. 3. Do you think the river will rise much to-night? 4. Isn't this the third pair of shoes I have bought for you?

113. Proper Names

Review the names on pages 30, 57, and 58.

You ought to know how to spell:

1. The names of your playmates.

2. The name of your teacher and the name of the principal of your school.

3. The names of the most important cities or towns near your home.

XXII

114	115	116	117
heat	meal	mean	excuse
tea	it self	beat	reach
pair	tea	meal	move
cheap	heat	used	beat
third	laugh	itself	mean
September	upper	button	waist

118. Dictation Review

1. Please heat some water for making tea. 2. We have meat for one meal a day. 3. The farm will soon pay for itself. 4. I mean to beat him in the game to-day. 5. Please excuse me if I reach in front of you.

XXIII

119	120	121	122
ripe	**lem on**	**ba na na**	**pear**
peach	**pie**	**skin**	**be long**
excuse	ripe	pie	skin
jail	peach	rise	teeth
reach	river	lemon	waist
yellow	November	railroad	banana

123. Dictation Review

1. This peach is not ripe yet. 2. I like lemon pie best of all. 3. Don't throw a banana skin on the ground. 4. Those pear trees belong to my uncle.

Homonyms

pear You may eat a pear or a peach now.
pair Will you buy me a pair of skates?

XXIV

124	125	126	127
crowd	**bus y**	**met al**	**a fraid**
wait	**town**	**shine**	**sir**
pear	wait	busy	tea
nose	pour	town	shine
third	crowd	mark	metal
belong	mean	break	lose
October	cotton	itself	suddenly

128. Dictation Review

1. The crowd must wait until the doors are open. 2. I live in a busy town. 3. See the metal shine in the sunlight. 4. Is your horse afraid, sir?

129. Spelling Rule II

A word ending in *y* with a consonant before it, keeps *y* when *ing* is added, but changes *y* to *i* when *ed* or *es* is added.

cry — crying, cried, cries city — cities

Following the rule, add *es* to these words:

story baby body lady

Following the rule, add *ing*, *ed*, and *es* to these words:

try copy study dry

XXV

130	131	132	133
caught	**taught**	**e nough**	**rough**
knife	**trick**	**break fast**	**lake**
sir	pie	shine	August
meal	knife	trick	enough
afraid	caught	taught	breakfast
mistake	best	excuse	beginning

134. Dictation Review

1. I caught the knife when it fell. 2. My uncle has taught me a new trick. 3. Have you had enough breakfast? 4. The lake seems to be very rough to-night. 5. No man is poor who has enough; nor rich who wants more than he has. — Proverb.

XXVI

135	136	137	138
car ry	**hon est**	**i ron**	**rath er**
ham mer	**fam i ly**	**chain**	**sor ry**
lake	busy	crowd	iron
peach	carry	honest	chain
rough	hammer	family	pear
banana	afraid	April	metal

139. Dictation Review

1. Will you carry a hammer in your basket? 2. All the boys in that family were taught to be honest. 3. That iron chain is hard to break. 4. I'm rather sorry that I went there.

5. Strike while the iron is hot. — Proverb.

140. Plural of Nouns

Most nouns add *s* or *es* to the singular to form the plural:

boy — boys church — churches

Write the plural forms of the following nouns by adding *s*:

friend	answer	eye	knee	mistake
evening	fence	ear	lemon	banana

Write the plurals of the following nouns by adding *es*:

cross	branch	watch	wish

XXVII

141	142	143	144
field	**wrote**	**a ble**	**thin**
grain	**tru ly**	**doc tor, Dr.**	**blan ket**
sorry	knife	truly	able
trick	field	wrote	July
month	grain	brown	heavy
rather	enough	caught	doctor, Dr

145. Dictation Review

1. That farmer has large fields of grain. 2. I wrote "Yours truly" at the end of the letter. 3. Our doctor would be able to cure you. 4. Take a thin blanket out of the closet.

XXVIII

146	147	148	149
per fect	**won't**	**wide**	**un less**
shape	**whis per**	**stairs**	**match**
thin	iron	won't	wide
story	shape	chain	stairs
blanket	perfect	whisper	rather
hammer	breakfast	family	enough

150. Dictation Review

1. That tree is almost perfect in shape. 2. Our teacher won't let us whisper. 3. The stairs in the old house were very wide. 4. I can't build a fire unless I find a match.

151. Contractions

don't	— do not	wouldn't	— would not
doesn't	— does not	couldn't	— could not
can't	— can not	shouldn't	— should not
won't	— will not	haven't	— have not
		hasn't	— has not

Use these contractions in written sentences.

Review (Sections XIX–XXVIII)

See Note to Teacher, page 5.

pie	tea	plant	truly	doctor, Dr.
sir	heat	laugh	upper	taught
age	meal	brown	wrote	caught
ripe	beat	waist	teeth	banana
jail	mean	river	match	yellow
tail	reach	third	cotton	hammer
wait	peach	crowd	excuse	family
move	lake	metal	itself	perfect
safe	iron	shape	afraid	honest
gate	pear	lemon	unless	rather
silk	able	trick	button	whisper
rise	don't	shine	belong	blanket
pair	won't	carry	knife	between
skin	town	sorry	stairs	company
thin	wide	chain	rough	suddenly
busy	field	grain	enough	breakfast

XXIX

152	153	154	155
num ber	**twelve**	**wife**	**with out**
e lev en	**o'clock**	**knew**	**feath er**
unless	wide	won't	knew
match	truly	twelve	grain
caught	number	o'clock	wife
silver	eleven	perfect	blanket

156. Dictation Review

1. My seat is number eleven. 2. We go home from school at twelve o'clock. 3. His wife knew my sister. 4. That hat looks well without any feather.

5. A house without books is like a room without windows. — Beecher.

Homonyms

knew They knew they had won the game.
new I have a pair of new shoes.

XXX

157	158	159	160
shoot	**stran ger**	**whole**	**thumb**
squir rel	**knock**	**ar my**	**glove**
shape	shoot	knock	army
without	stairs	doctor	whole
tail	belong	stranger	field
feather	squirrel	match	whisper

161. Dictation Review

1. You ought not to shoot a squirrel in the park. 2. Did a stranger knock at the door? 3. The whole army had to march over the new road. 4. The thumb of my glove will soon wear out.

Homonyms

whole I ate a whole banana.
hole Can you mend this hole in my glove?

XXXI

162	163	164	165
moun tain	**get ting**	**veg e ta ble**	**noise**
camp	**sup per**	**din ner**	**wake**
glove	camp	June	knot
sorry	laugh	iron	dinner
thumb	field	getting	between
itself	mountain	supper	vegetable

166. Dictation Review

1. We spent the month of August at a mountain camp. 2. My sister is getting supper. 3. We ate vegetables for dinner. 4. Will the noise wake the baby?

167. Holidays

New Year's Day
Lin coln's Birth day
Wash ing ton's Birth day
Me mo ri al Day
Fourth of July
La bor Day
Thanks giv ing Day
Christ mas

XXXII

168	169	170	171
chase	**quar ter**	**cen ter**	**hap pen**
an i mal	**inch**	**storm**	**fol low**
wake	chase	inch	center
noise	wrote	whole	storm
knock	animal	quarter	thumb
knew	suddenly	stranger	twelve

172. Dictation Review

1. Why did you chase that animal? 2. This ribbon is only a quarter of an inch wide. 3. We were right in the center of the storm. 4. How did his dog happen to follow you?

173. Review of Spelling Rule II

Review section 129; page 65. Following the rule, change *y* to *i* and add *es* to these words:

family fairy army company

XXXIII

174	175	176	177
drive	**pret ty**	**heart**	**re mem ber**
shore	**sail**	**blood**	**size**
noise	drive	sail	heart
glove	shore	wake	blood
follow	whole	pretty	number
happen	unless	o'clock	animal

178. Dictation Review

1. We took a drive along the shore of the ocean. 2. The sail of that boat looks very pretty. 3. The heart sends blood through the body. 4. Do you remember the size of your gloves?

Homonyms

sail I like to sail on the lake.
sale His boat is for sale.

XXXIV

179	180	181	182
shade	**min ute**	**pic nic**	**hun dred**
po ta toes	**count**	**for ty**	**thou sand**
size	shade	count	camp
chase	shoot	dinner	forty
fourth	getting	supper	picnic
center	potatoes	minute	inch
remember	squirrel	eleven	mountain

183. Dictation Review

1. Potatoes do not grow well in the shade. 2. How many can you count in a minute? 3. Forty children went on a picnic. 4. There were a hundred thousand men in each army.

184. Common Names

These are the names of some of your school studies:

a rith me tic	his to ry	writ ing	draw ing
ge og ra phy	read ing	spell ing	sing ing

XXXV

185	186	187	188
sow	**lies**	**won der**	**land**
wheat	**a sleep**	**to-mor row**	**is land**
size	sow	lies	to-morrow
forty	wheat	March	third
hundred	happen	asleep	follow
thousand	minute	remember	wonder

189. Dictation Review

1. Many farmers sow wheat in the autumn. 2. The baby lies asleep in its cradle. 3. I wonder what we shall do to-morrow. 4. An island is land which has water all around it.

Homonyms

so It is so dark that I must light a lamp.
sew I like to sew plain linen.
sow A farmer should not sow his seed too early.

XXXVI

190	191	192	193
mind	**qui et**	**train**	**shad ow**
mas ter	**av e nue**	**bridge**	**earth**
land	mind	hide	train
count	else	quiet	drive
honest	would	reach	chicken
island	master	avenue	bridge

194. Dictation Review

1. Why does that dog mind his master so well? 2. We live on a quiet avenue. 3. A long train went over this bridge an hour ago. 4. Once in a long while we can see the shadow of the earth on the moon.

XXXVII

195	196	197	198
learn	**club**	**Mr.** (Mister)	**Miss**
save	**a mong**	**Mrs.** (Mistress)	**chief**
earth	town	club	Mr.
heart	learn	blood	Mrs.
lies	save	picnic	shore
shadow	wonder	among	pretty
taught	without	vegetable	feather

199. Dictation Review

1. Learn to save and you are on the road to riches. 2. A club was formed among the boys of our class. 3. Mr. and Mrs. White are coming to-night. 4. Miss Brown took the chief part in our play.

5. One to-day is worth two to-morrows. — Franklin.

200. Dictation Exercise — Friendly Letter

Newtown, Ky.
February 12, 1918

Dear Miss Cook, —

You were very kind to write me a letter telling what is going on in school.

I have been sick a whole week. I don't like it, for the days are too long, and there is no fun.

The doctor says I am getting better. He lets me read a little every day. I wish I had some picture books to look at.

I shall have to study hard when I get back to school. I hope that will be soon.

Yours truly,
May Little

Review (Sections XXIX–XXXVII)

Mr.	sail	earth	thumb	avenue
Mrs.	train	learn	among	bridge
Miss	forty	wrote	asleep	feather
sow	truly	chief	number	getting
land	shoot	shade	happen	without
army	quiet	glove	wonder	hundred
wake	knew	drive	o'clock	squirrel
save	knock	blood	doctor	potatoes
club	whole	wheat	master	thousand
lies	noise	island	picnic	mountain
inch	chase	eleven	pretty	vegetable
camp	storm	twelve	minute	quarter
wife	shore	supper	dinner	stranger
size	heart	center	follow	remember
mind	count	animal	shadow	to-morrow

For a pronouncing list of all words taught in the Fourth Grade, Second Half Year, see pages 178–179.

Supplementary Words (Fourth Grade, Second Half)

See Preface, page iii

beef	cat tle	oh	sneeze	gas
beef steak	hog	joy	creep	blaze
peel	drove	be come	bleed	chim ney
po ta to	driv en	hab it	faint	ket tle
pork	herd	tooth	grow	knives
mut ton	shot	claws	howl	rust y
pep per	goose	grown [1]	mer ry	Sab bath
lem on ade	pluck	gath er	pinch	a gent
pea nut	pil low	weed	scream	ho tel
so da	a pron	bur y	fault	bill
ounce	braid	be neath	be have	loan
peck	width	soil	less	coax
gal lon	fas ten	thaw	nois y	snake
ad di tion	buck le	show er	or gan	rat tle
sub tract	up on	creek [2]	woke	teach
mul ti ply	drew	burst	slim	re cess
di vide	drawn	flood	sail or	puz zle
how ev er	car ried	stopped	a wait	in form

Homonyms

heard I heard what you said.
herd My father owns a fine herd of cattle.

berry This red berry grew in our garden.
bury Bury the stick deep in the ground.

[1] As in "He has grown very tall."

[2] Pronounced (krēk).

FIFTH GRADE

First Half Year

To the Teacher. Please read pages vii to xii.

I

1	2	3	4
hire	en joy	re cent	serve
cot tage	va ca tion	guest	them selves
unless	knife	age	center
true	hire	does	recent
which	cottage	thumb	heard
island	wrote	vacation	guest
minute	honest	enjoy	until

5. Dictation Review

1. We expect to hire a cottage near the ocean. 2. We hope to enjoy our vacation there. 3. One of our recent guests brought the food for dinner. 4. It was great fun for our guests to serve themselves.

II

6	7	8	9
dou ble	steam	be lieve	pack age
a larm	en gine	loss	con tain
serve	always	much	loss
guest	often	engine	cottage
themselves	alarm	steam	believe
enough	double	field	sugar
hire	enjoy	many	tight

10. Dictation Review

1. The fire was so large that a double alarm was sent in. 2. It began in a room near the steam engine. 3. I believe the loss will be great. 4. Does that package contain anything that will burn?

11. Names of the Continents

North A mer i ca	Eu rope	Af ri ca
South America	A sia	Aus tra li a

III

12	13	14	15
mar ry	**ar range**	**trou ble**	**care ful**
cou ple	**mu sic**	**cir cle**	**clerk**
package	write	loss	trouble
themselves	believe	arrange	double
contain	couple	music	circle
engine	marry	guest	package
recent	alarm	vacation	bright

16. Dictation Review

1. Will he marry this couple in the church? 2. I can arrange the music without any trouble. 3. Do you see the circle around the sun? 4. A clerk should be careful not to make mistakes.

5. Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light. — Samuel Smith.

17. Names of the Oceans

At lan tic	In di an	Ant arc tic
Pa cif ic	Arc tic	

IV

18	19	20	21
whose	**steal**	**po lice**	**es cape**
bun dle	**di a mond**	**ar rest**	**sta tion**
chief	steam	careful	forty
careful	bundle	such	done
clerk	believe	steal	arrest
music	whose	double	having
couple	arrange	diamond	police

22. Dictation Review

1. Whose bundle has been taken? 2. Did somebody steal the diamond ring, too? 3. The police expect to arrest him soon. 4. He will not be able to escape from the station.

V

23	24	25	26
dur ing	**ly ing**	**coarse**	**hoarse**
vis it	**loose**	**tow el**	**voice**
twelve	police	which	edge
station	during	arrest	coarse
escape	trouble	loose	every
steal	visit	lying	towel
much	diamond	ready	whose

27. Dictation Review

1. My uncle was sick during his recent visit to us. 2. There were many papers lying loose on the table. 3. Does he like to use a coarse towel after his bath? 4. She could not sing at all with such a hoarse voice.

28. Spelling Rule I Reviewed

A word ending in *e* with a consonant before it, drops the *e* when *ing* is added.

Following the rule, add *ing* to these words and use the new forms in written sentences of your own.

believe	hire	chase	escape	dance
serve	arrange	drive	move	nurse

VI

29	30	31	32
en tire	**du ty**	**knit**	**steel**
coun try	**sol dier** [1]	**com fort**	**ves sel**
during	shoes	half	knit
voice	visit	believe	country
hoarse	towel	duty	comfort
coarse	country	worth	loose
horse	entire	soldier	know

33. Dictation Review

1. Every one in the entire country was busy. 2. It is the duty of a soldier to serve his country. 3. The stockings that you knit are a great comfort in winter. 4. Our country has built a great many steel vessels. 5. Many wooden sailing vessels are still in use.

6. An ounce of pluck is worth a ton of luck. — Garfield.

Homonyms

steal Thou shalt not steal.
steel My knife is made of steel.

---

[1] Pronunciation on page 181.

VII

34	35	36	37
quite	**past**	**raise**	**cer tain**
gen tle	**fu ture**	**a mount**	**fact**
blue	easy	past	raise
duty	knit	their	afraid
steel	quite	future	amount
vessel	police	escape	comfort
arrest	gentle	diamond	coarse

38. Dictation Review

1. Our pony is quite gentle. 2. We shall ride past your house very often in the future. 3. Did the boys raise this amount of money themselves? 4. I know certain facts about the war that you don't know.

Words to be Carefully Distinguished (both in pronunciation and in spelling)

quite What you say is quite true.
quiet When you are quiet, I shall read to you.

VIII

39	40	41	42
cen tral	**deal**	**nar row**	**at tend**
coun ty	**la bor**	**val ley**	**cir cus**
hour	county	deal	voice
steel	towel	iron	duty
hoarse	lying	visit	believe
fact	during	labor	narrow
certain	central	cough	valley

43. Dictation Review

1. Our farm is in the central part of the county. 2. It took a great deal of labor to clear our fields. 3. Our road to town passes through a narrow valley. 4. We expect to attend the circus there next Wednesday.

44. Names of the States

You should know how to spell the names of the states of your country, and to give correctly their abbreviations. (Lists on pages 82, 87, 94, 103.)

Maine
New Hamp shire, N. H.
Ver mont, Vt.
Mas sa chu setts, Mass.
Rhode Is land, R. I.
Con nect i cut,[1] Conn.
New York, N. Y.
New Jer sey, N. J.
Penn syl va ni a, Pa.

IX

45	46	47	48
con nect	**o bey**	**square**	**starve**
spe cial	**par ents**	**piece**	**death**
any	quite	obey	once
fact	steel	knew	past
labor	where	coarse	raise
attend	special	valley	square
circus	connect	parents	piece

49. Dictation Review

1. A special train will connect with ours at the next station. 2. Children should obey their parents. 3. Can you use this square piece of cloth? 4. I am afraid the kitten will starve to death.

[1] Pronounced (kŏ-nĕt'ĭ-kŭt)

50. Contractions

I've — I have	you've — you have
I'll — I shall (or will)	you'll — you will
we've — we have	they've — they have
we'll — we shall (or will)	they'll — they will

Use each of these contractions in a written sentence of your own.

Review (Sections I–IX)

To the Teacher. In testing a class on the spelling of a word, you should first give a simple sentence containing it, and then repeat the required word, thus: "His loss was small. Loss."

loss	serve	hoarse	alarm
duty	lying	coarse	special
knit	voice	double	cottage
past	quite	trouble	arrange
hire	labor	couple	certain
entire	steel	gentle	diamond
deal	visit	circle	vacation
steal	raise	circus	station
steam	death	amount	country
fact	whose	county	soldier
obey	piece	narrow	parents
guest	believe	attend	bundle
enjoy	recent	square	careful
marry	vessel	valley	contain
clerk	engine	starve	during
music	arrest	comfort	package
loose	escape	future	central
towel	police	connect	themselves

X

51	52	53	54
pi an o	**rule**	**touch**	**prove**
fac to ry	**pris on**	**case**	**false**
towel	piece	obey	case
guest	square	whose	touch
starve	caught	built	such
death	piano	rule	county
Tuesday	factory	prison	cottage

55. Dictation Review

1. Did you ever visit a piano factory? 2. Men in prison must obey many rules. 3. Please do not touch the glass case. 4. Can you prove that his story is false?

56. Cities of this Country

New York	Bos ton	De troit	Cin cin na ti
Chi ca go [1]	Bal ti more	Buf fa lo	New ark
Phil a del phi a	Cleve land	San Fran cis co	New Or le ans [2]
St. Lou is	Pitts burgh	Mil wau kee	Los An gel es [3]

XI

57	58	59	60
stead y	**nat u ral**	**dic tion a ry**	**earn**
sup ply	**beau ty**	**ex plain**	**bi cy cle** [4]
buy	can't	again	says
prove	central	narrow	certain
false	attend	amount	explain
alarm	steady	beauty	vacation
gentle	supply	natural	dictionary

Pronunciations: [1] (shĭ-kô′gō) [2] (ĕr′lĕ-ănz) [3] (lōs ăn′gĕl-ĕs) [4] See page 180.

61. Dictation Review

1. We need a steady supply of coal in winter. 2. We are proud of the natural beauty of our park. 3. The dictionary will explain what that word means. 4. I am going to earn money enough to buy a bicycle.

XII

62	63	64	65
ac cept	**guess**	**since**	**prop er**
po si tion	**pur pose**	**fore noon**	**re mark**
earn	case	guess	false
just	shoes	prove	since
rule	starve	sixth	coming
circle	accept	won't	themselves
bicycle	position	purpose	forenoon

66. Dictation Review

1. Did your brother accept a position in the bank? 2. I can guess your purpose in coming here. 3. It has grown warm since yesterday forenoon. 4. It was quite proper for you to make that remark.

67. Spelling Rule II Reviewed

A word ending in *y* with a consonant before it, keeps *y* when *ing* is added, but changes *y* to *i* when *ed* or *es* is added.

Following the rule, add *es* to these words, and use the new forms in written sentences of your own.

city	copy	duty	study	beauty
sky	lady	country	story	berry

Following the rule, add *ing*, *es*, and *ed* to these words, and use the new forms in written sentences of your own.

marry	carry	try	hurry	supply

XIII

68	69	70	71
whom	**un der stand**	**be came**	**may be**
re fer	**ache**	**dan ger ous**	**sign**
whole	whom	ache	earn
supply	else	friend	steady
proper	refer	bicycle	became
thousand	explain	beauty	answer
remark	natural	understand	dangerous

72. Dictation Review

1. To whom did he refer in his letter? 2. I do not understand why my head should ache. 3. Our pet dog became dangerous last week. 4. Maybe you do not understand what this sign means.

73. Dictation Exercise

Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

XIV

74	75	76	77
of fice	**state**	**with in**	**de pend**
el e va tor	**cap i tal**	**pain**	**cli mate**
sign	refer	state	since
knit	guess	ocean	pain
proper	their	accept	wrong
maybe	office	future	remark
breakfast	elevator	capital	within

78. Dictation Review

1. The elevator will carry you to the office. 2. What is the capital of your state? 3. Within an hour after I saw the doctor the pain was gone. 4. The plant life of a country depends upon the climate.

79. Names of the States (page 82)

Del a ware, Del.
Ma ry land,[1] Md.
Vir gin i a, Va.
West Virginia, W. Va.
North Car o li na, N. C.
South Carolina, S. C.
Geor gi a, Ga.
Flor i da, Fla.
Ken tuck y, Ky.
Ten nes see, Tenn.
Al a ba ma, Ala.
Mis sis sip pi, Miss.
Ar kan sas,[2] Ark.
Lou i si an a,[3] La.
O kla ho ma,[4] Okla.
Tex as, Tex.

XV

80	81	82	83
peo ple	**re turn**	**fi nal**	**col lect**
dodge	**stamp**	**chance**	**tick et**
won	knock	knot	used
tired	dodge	earn	ready
depend	people	stamp	final
climate	maybe	return	chance
forenoon	dangerous	purpose	position

84. Dictation Review

1. In going across many of our streets, people must dodge between cars. 2. Please return all the stamps to the office. 3. This is your final chance to help us. 4. Some one will collect the tickets soon.

Pronunciations: [1] (mĕr′ĭ-lănd) [2] (ăr′kăn-sô) [3] (lōō-ē-zē-ăn′ȧ) [4] (ō-klȧ-hō′mȧ)

XVI

85	86	87	88
bush el	**re fuse**	**to tal**	**treat**
gro cer y	**trade**	**wreck**	**stom ach**[1]
state	office	stamp	total
refer	bushel	trade	blew
collect	became	either	wreck
ticket	could	refuse	natural
brought	grocery	capital	elevator

89. Dictation Review

1. The farmer brought a bushel of pears to the grocery store. 2. Some people refuse to trade there. 3. The car we just passed is a total wreck. 4. How can you treat your stomach so?

XVII

90	91	92	93
guard	**fierce**	**prom ise**	**com mon**
for est	**at tack**	**res cue**	**sense**
deal	hear	says	early
treat	steal	fierce	entire
nickel	guard	engine	vessel
circus	forest	attack	rescue
stomach	pain	connect	promise

94. Dictation Review

1. We must guard our forests. 2. The tiger made a fierce attack upon his keeper. 3. I promise to rescue you if you can't swim. 4. Use common sense about your work.

---

[1] Pronunciation on page 181.

Words to be Distinguished

sense Those words do not make good sense.
cents One hundred cents make a dollar.

95. Spelling Rule III

A word of one syllable that ends in a single consonant with a single vowel before it, doubles the final consonant when *ing*, *ed*, *er*, or *y* is added; thus

hit — hitting drum — drummer
rub — rubbing, rubbed mud — muddy

Following the rule, add *ing*, *ed*, *er*, or *y* to these words and use the new forms in sentences of your own.

stop	big	drop	run	rob
stir	sun	shut	knit	fit

XVIII

96	97	98	99
se lect	**birth day**	**re gard**	**al so**
col lar	**pres ent**	**truth**	**ap point**
treat	two	guard	truth
sense	dodge	trade	pretty
fierce	final	present	regard
waist	select	o'clock	bushel
common	collar	birthday	understand

100. Dictation Review

1. Will you select a collar for your dog? 2. I guessed that my birthday present would be a piano. 3. That boy has little regard for truth. 4. The company will also appoint an agent for this county.

101. Apostrophe to Show Possession

I. Singular nouns show possession by adding an apostrophe and *s* ('s); thus, the boy's coat, Charles's hat.

Write sentences of your own using the possessive forms of the following nouns:

friend	squirrel	doctor	uncle
wife	master	robin	aunt

II. Plural nouns that end in *s* show possession by adding an apostrophe only; thus, the boys' coats. Plural nouns that do not end in *s* show possession by adding the apostrophe and *s*; thus, men's hats.

Write sentences of your own using the possessive forms of the following nouns:

friends	children	girls	farmers

XIX

102	103	104	105
spare	**health y**	**choose**	**young**
ex pense	**per son**	**mo tor**	**daugh ter**
also	touch	been	motor
dear	read	whom	queer
station	spare	person	depend
appoint	expense	special	choose
trouble	connect	healthy	parents

106. Dictation Review

1. Spare no expense to build this house well. 2. A healthy person is almost always happy. 3. What motor did you choose for your boat? 4. The man took his young daughter to the circus.

107. Dictation Exercises

1. Be slow in choosing a friend, slower in changing.
2. Early to bed and early to rise,
   Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise. — Franklin.
3. You may as well borrow a person's money as his time.
   — Horace Mann.

Review (Sections X–XIX)

ache	trade	became	truth
earn	wreck	within	explain
case	guard	depend	promise
whom	total	people	natural
sign	sense	choose	stomach
also	expense	return	climate
piano	motor	chance	purpose
rule	treat	ticket	capital
touch	prison	select	grocery
prove	steady	collect	bicycle
guess	healthy	bushel	present
since	accept	rescue	position
false	pain	refuse	elevator
refer	supply	forest	beauty
state	proper	attack	forenoon
dodge	office	fierce	birthday
stamp	maybe	collar	daughter
final	regard	person	dictionary
spare	common	appoint	understand
young	remark	factory	dangerous

For a pronouncing list of all words taught in the Fifth Grade, First Half Year, see pages 180–181.

Supplementary Words (Fifth Grade, First Half)

See Preface, page iii.

oats	calm	jol ly	bul let
rye	aw ful	Ne gro	slen der
bar ley	grief	in dus tri ous	pris on er
care less	ug ly	pu pil	sec tion
wait er	beast	si lent	sig nal
sau cer	cru el	prob lem	ar range ment
dis pute	scare	proof	fleet
ex tra	sore [1]	ex act ly	dash
on ion	itch	cor rect	foam
beet	plank	re cite	shal low
tur nip	plat form	a loud	chill y
pick les	de pot [2]	thief	fro zen
ol ive	truck	stole	numb
prunes	tank	pen ny	dumb
pud ding	wire	pur ple	limb
ci der	cop per	sweat er	ma ple
smell	lead	sport	chose
ninth	hard ware	sim ple	choice
tenth	tools	val en tine	group
ear li est	file	faith ful	heap
ex am ple	mar ble	aid	scrub
known	knob	re ward	base ment

Homonyms

beat Did you beat him yesterday?
beet A beet is a vegetable.

led He was led away to prison.
lead A bullet is made of lead.

---

[1] As in "A sore thumb."

[2] Pronounced (dō'pō).

XX

108	109	110	111
lis ten	ap pear	i dle	at tempt
ad dress [1]	straight	hus band	climb
young	listen	also	idle
motor	address	choose	busy
share	select	appear	forest
rescue	heavy	straight	collar
daughter	eleven	taught	husband

112. Dictation Review

1. Did you listen to the address? 2. Do these lines appear to be straight? 3. Her husband was idle because the factory was not running. 4. Did you attempt to climb the mountain?

XXI

113	114	115	116
re view	meas ure	none	pleas ant
pa rade	height [1]	pleas ure	ex er cise
climb	wreck	week	knew
bundle	death	climate	none
refuse	review	forty	stomach
attempt	parade	height	common
promise	expense	measure	pleasure

117. Dictation Review

1. Mr. Young will review the parade. 2. Will you measure the height of the table? 3. None of the games last week gave us any pleasure. 4. Walking is pleasant exercise for me.

[1] Pronunciation on page 182.

118. Spelling Rule III Reviewed

Following the rule (page 89), add *ing*, *ed*, *er*, or *y* to these words, after doubling the final consonant, and use the new forms in sentences of your own:

get	hot	cut	sit	swim
gun	shop	fun	thin	spin

119. Names of the States (page 82)

O hi o
In di an a, Ind.
Il li nois,[1] Ill.
Mich i gan,[2] Mich.
Wis con sin, Wis.
Min ne so ta, Minn.
I o wa[3]
Mis sou ri, Mo.
Kan sas, Kans.
Ne bras ka, Nebr.
North Da ko ta, N. Dak.
South Dakota, S. Dak.

XXII

120	121	122	123
quit	**re main**	**re port**	**pub lic**
mis chief	**to geth er**	**in ju ry**	**no tice**
appear	quit	idle	report
daughter	hour	lying	often
always	to-night	remain	husband
pleasant	mischief	present	injury
exercise	birthday	together	healthy

124. Dictation Review

1. You must quit your mischief now. 2. We shall remain together until the train goes. 3. Did the doctor report the injury? 4. Mr. Smith gave public notice that there would be no school to-day.

Pronunciations: [1] (Ĭl-Ĭ-noi′) [2] (mĭsh′Ĭ-găn) [3] (ī′ō-wȧ)

XXIII

125	126	127	128
wom an	**of fer**	**men tion**	**com plain**
writ ten	**weigh**	**rea son**	**weath er**
quit	woman	weigh	hoarse
don't	truly	offer	laugh
listen	review	climb	straight
public	attempt	meant	reason
notice	written	earn	mention

129. Dictation Review

1. This woman has written to offer me a new position. 2. How much do you weigh? 3. Will you mention a good reason for what you are doing? 4. It does no good to complain of the weather.

5. A penny saved is a penny earned. — Thrift Motto.

Homonyms

weigh How much does the package weigh?

way There is always a best way of doing everything. — Emerson.

XXIV

130	131	132	133
ex am ine	**won der ful**	**tear**	**pre pare**
throat	**heav ens**	**sleeve**	**sur prise**
address	throat	public	tear
exercise	remain	notice	sleeve
injury	measure	wonderful	none
weather	examine	heavens	mischief
complain	writing	February	Tuesday

134. Dictation Review

1. Did the doctor examine your throat? 2. There are many wonderful facts to learn about the heavens. 3. How did you happen to tear your sleeve? 4. Let us prepare a surprise for your aunt.

135. Plural of Nouns

We have already learned that most nouns form their plurals by adding *s* or *es* to the singular form; thus, bushel, bushels; church, churches.

A noun ending in *y* with a consonant before it, changes *y* to *i* and adds *es* to form the plural; thus, lady, ladies; baby, babies. See Spelling Rule II, page 85.

If the noun ends in *y* with a vowel before it, the plural is formed regularly by adding *s*; thus, boy, boys; key, keys.

Write the plural forms of the following nouns and use them in sentences of your own:

injury	factory	toy	country
valley	Sunday	day	county
history	grocery	monkey	dictionary

XXV

136	137	138	139
wel come	**fa mous**	**na tion al**	**at tract**
peace	**gen er al**	**in ter est**	**trav el er**
sleeve	peace	offer	weigh
heard	wrote	which	twelve
woman	report	examine	written
prepare	welcome	famous	interest
earth	wheat	bridge	hundred
surprise	together	general	national

140. Dictation Review

1. They said they would welcome a just peace. 2. Washington was a famous general. 3. We should take more interest in our national forests. 4. The beauty of these mountains would attract any traveler.

5. Money placed at interest works day and night, in wet and dry weather. — Thrift Motto.

Homonyms

peace Grant said, "Let us have peace."
piece Please bring me a piece of paper.

XXVI

141	142	143	144
dis cov er	**wag on**	**bruise**	**per haps**
se cret	**de liv er**	**shoul der**	**naugh ty**
throat	secret	wagon	bruise
much	chief	pretty	break
pleasant	climb	appear	complain
attract	reason	deliver	mention
traveler	discover	surprise	shoulder

145. Dictation Review

1. Did you discover their secret? 2. You will need a large wagon to deliver the coal. 3. How did you bruise your shoulder? 4. Perhaps that naughty child threw his shoes away.

146. Dictation Exercise

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. — Shakespeare.

XXVII

147	148	149	150
com pare	**cause**	**though**	**al though**
length [1]	**fail ure**	**swift**	**mem ber**
which	rough	cause	swift
buy	length	height	though
parade	secret	chance	heavens
perhaps	compare	failure	minute
naughty	pleasure	husband	exercise

151. Dictation Review

1. Compare the length of a December day with that of a day in June. 2. What was the cause of his failure? 3. Though our horse was swift, he did not win the race. 4. Although I'm a member of the club, I do not often attend.

XXVIII

152	153	154	155
weak	**sup pose**	**re al ly**	**fear**
wound	**set tle**	**pos si ble**	**course**
once	laid	ears	none
collect	weak	famous	deaf [2]
wonderful	wound	settle	throat
although	among	choose	really
member	country	suppose	possible

156. Dictation Review

1. The wound made the soldier weak. 2. I suppose we ought to settle the bill now. 3. Is it really possible that he will return to-night? 4. I fear this course in music is too hard for you.

---

[1] Pronunciation on page 182. [2] Pronunciation on page 177.

5. Be swift to hear, slow to speak. — Bible.
6. None are so deaf as those who won't hear. — Proverb.

Homonyms

weak	He is too weak to run.
week	Seven days make one week.
course	Of course you will go.
	The river winds in its course.
coarse	This piece of linen is too coarse.

Review (Sections XX–XXVIII)

See Note to Teacher, page 83.

idle	review	reason	measure
tear	height	suppose	pleasure
quit	wound	compare	pleasant
climb	bruise	mention	weather
none	secret	mischief	heavens
cause	throat	complain	welcome
wagon	parade	remain	prepare
swift	report	husband	examine
fear	course	attract	naughty
weak	though	general	discover
peace	although	failure	shoulder
appear	member	deliver	possible
offer	length	perhaps	interest
weigh	settle	traveler	surprise
listen	famous	written	together
sleeve	really	address	national
woman	injury	straight	exercise
notice	public	attempt	wonderful

XXIX

157	158	159	160
taste	**eighth**[1]	**pa tient**	**or chard**
bis cuit	**col umn**[1]	**worse**	**scarce**
length	pain	wagon	worse
fear	taste	through	wear
lose	biscuit	raise	tear
loose	appoint	eighth	bruise
course	discover	column	patient

161. Dictation Review

1. Did you taste a biscuit? 2. Please sign your name in the eighth column. 3. The nurse says that the patient is worse. 4. Apples are very scarce in my orchard this year.

XXX

162	163	164	165
ex cept	**fur ther**	**um pire**	**strug gle**
pas sen ger	**search**	**score**	**thought**
orchard	said	ache	climb
many	weigh	believe	score
scarce	except	deliver	iron
biscuit	though	search	eighth
failure	passenger	further	umpire

166. Dictation Review

1. Nobody except passengers may go through this gate. 2. They made no further search for the diamond. 3. The umpire should not have tried to keep the score. 4. He thought it was not worth while to struggle any more.

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[1] Pronunciation on page 182.

WORDS TO BE CAREFULLY DISTINGUISHED (both in pronunciation and in spelling)

except I have all the money except fourteen cents.
accept We shall accept your excuse.

XXXI

167	168	169	170
u su al	**least**	**con trol**	**prompt**
di rec tion	**lone some**	**tongue**	**re ply**
weak	settle	idle	fear
circle	usual	least	cough
course	to-night	woman	tongue
struggle	direction	perhaps	control
thought	Wednesday	lonesome	none

171. DICTATION REVIEW

1. Let us walk in the usual direction. 2. At least it doesn't seem lonesome there. 3. Try to control your tongue. 4. My sister sent a prompt reply, saying that she could not accept the position.

XXXII

172	173	174	175
stretch	**drown**	**waste**	**lev el**
pock et	**ef fort**	**vote**	**pave ment**
aim	sleeve	suit	vote
prompt	wound	drown	score
reply	stretch	effort	taste
worse	pocket	column	waste
interest	passenger	national	straight

176. Dictation Review

1. Those oranges will stretch your pocket out of shape. 2. He will not drown without making an effort to save himself. 3. If you vote for that man, you will waste your vote. 4. We rode over miles and miles of level pavement.

Homonyms

waste Waste not, want not. — Thrift Motto.
waist I have a new silk waist.

XXXIII

177	178	179	180
de scribe	**fifth**	**un ion**	**jeal ous**
fel low	**voy age**	**strength** [1]	**wom en**
level	sign	edge	wrong
course	piano	total	young
umpire	fellow	fifth	tongue
prepare	attract	traveler	union
pavement	describe	voyage	strength

181. Dictation Review

1. Describe the fellow whom you saw here last week. 2. This is the fifth voyage for that sailor. 3. In union there is strength. 4. Jealous men and women are never happy.

182. Common Phrases

Use these word groups in sentences of your own:

ought to go	I wasn't there	we don't
it isn't	aren't you going	he doesn't
haven't any	would have gone	there are
haven't you	she isn't going	used to

[1] Pronunciation on page 183.

XXXIV

183	184	185	186
forth	**press**	**un a ble**	**al read y**
ex plore	**for ward**	**praise**	**breathe**
women	load	effort	hear
drown	vote	truth	unable
tongue	explore	forward	usual
jealous	struggle	press	praise
naughty	forth	compare	shoulder

187. Dictation Review

1. One of the travelers went forth to explore the strange country. 2. He pressed forward over the rough ground until he was unable to walk any farther. 3. The other travelers praised him for his efforts. 4. I am much better already; I can breathe all right now.

Homonyms

forth In this suitcase you will find shirts, collars, and so forth.
fourth The Fourth of July is a holiday.

188. Names of States, etc. (page 82)

Mon ta na, Mont.	Wash ing ton, Wash.
I da ho	Or e gon
Wy o ming, Wyo.	Cal i for ni a, Calif.
Col o ra do, Colo.	Dis trict of Co lum bi a, D. C.
U tah	A las ka Ter ri to ry, Alaska
Ne va da, Nev.	Ha wai i [1] Territory, Hawaii
New Mex i co, N. Mex.	Por to Ri co,[2] P. R.
Ar i zo na, Ariz.	Phil ip pine Islands, P. I.

Pronunciations: [1] (hä-wī'ē) [2] (pōr'tō rē'kō)

XXXV

189	190	191	192
thrift	**col or**	**re peat**	**thun der**
pow er	**breast**	**sen tence**	**re sult**
busy	laugh	color	union
fifth	thrift	wound	repeat
breathe	power	breast	really
already	strength	possible	sentence
general	direction	although	forenoon

193. Dictation Review

1. Thrift is the power to save. 2. Our factory is run by steam power. 3. Did you see the color of that bird's breast? 4. Will you please repeat that sentence? 5. Thunder is the result of lightning.

Words to be Carefully Distinguished (both in pronunciation and in spelling)

color What color did you paint your house?
collar Do you like my new lace collar?

XXXVI

194	195	196	197
some times	**u su al ly**	**prof it**	**fa vor**
an gry	**pun ish**	**in stead**	**i de a**
very	angry	least	tight
also	patient	thrift	profit
result	scarce	punish	instead
worse	together	already	ticket
thunder	sometimes	usually	thought

198. Dictation Review

1. This boy is sometimes angry. 2. I usually punish him in some way. 3. This year the books show profit instead of loss. 4. I do not favor the idea of closing school before the usual vacation.

XXXVII

199	200	201	202
des ert	**to ward**	**dream**	**sin cere ly**
re gion	**kind ness**	**sure**	**pit y**
idea	reply	fellow	praise
does	desert	kindness	sure
regard	region	women	waste
favor	suppose	union	weather
stretch	welcome	toward	dream

203. Dictation Review

1. The traveler crossed a desert region. 2. We should show kindness toward strangers. 3. You cannot be sure that your dream will come true. 4. I sincerely pity a blind person.

204. Spelling Rule IV

A word of more than one syllable that accents the last syllable, and that ends in a single consonant with a single vowel before it, doubles the final consonant when *ing*, *ed*, or *er* is added; thus,

control — controlling, controlled, controller

Following this rule, and Rule III (page 89), add *ing*, *ed*, or *er* to these words and use the new forms in sentences of your own.

begin	can	win	step	spot
forget	refer	set	hop	pin

XXXVIII

205	206	207	208
re ceive	a gree a ble	man u fac ture	ev er y thing
in vi ta tion	a gainst	fur ni ture	use ful
pity	idea	agreeable	sure
voyage	jealous	toward	profit
instead	punish	through	to-morrow
region	receive	against	furniture
sincerely	invitation	sometimes	manufacture

209. Dictation Review

1. Did you receive an invitation to John's party? 2. If it is agreeable to you we shall play against the boys of the sixth grade next week. 3. Where do you manufacture this furniture? 4. Try to make everything useful.

5. He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it. — Charron.

210. Countries and Peoples

U nit ed States	A mer i cans	Rus sia[2]	Rus sians
Can a da	Ca na di ans	Po land	Poles
Mex i co	Mex i cans	Hun ga ry[3]	Hun ga ri ans[4]
Bra zil	Bra zil ians	Aus tri a	Aus tri ans
Great Brit ain	Brit ish	Ger ma ny	Ger mans
France	French	Neth er lands	Dutch
Bel gi um	Bel gi ans	Swe den	Swedes
It a ly	I tal ians[1]	Nor way	Nor we gians[5]
Greece	Greeks	Chi na	Chi nese
Spain	Span iards	Ja pan	Jap a nese

Pronunciations: [1] (ĭ-tăl′yănz) [2] (rŭsh′ȧ) [3] (hŭŋ′gȧ-rĭ) [4] (hŭŋ-gā′rĭ-ănz) [5] (nŏr-wē′jănz)

211. Dictation Exercises

I was born an American, I live an American, I shall die an American. — Webster.

Do well the little things now and great things will come to you later, asking to be done. — Proverb.

Thrift begins with little savings. — Thrift Motto.

Review (Sections XXIX–XXXVIII)

vote	color	least	patient
idea	favor	dream	stretch
sure	worse	repeat	orchard
pity	level	breathe	struggle
angry	praise	women	describe
forth	except	toward	strength
drown	umpire	search	lonesome
score	tongue	voyage	pavement
reply	pocket	useful	usual
taste	eighth	explore	usually
waste	effort	forward	passenger
fifth	fellow	sentence	furniture
union	unable	instead	thunder
press	desert	receive	sometimes
region	result	thought	sincerely
thrift	punish	biscuit	agreeable
power	scarce	further	direction
prompt	jealous	control	invitation
profit	already	against	everything
column	breast	kindness	manufacture

For a pronouncing list of all words taught in the Fifth Grade, Second Half Year, see pages 182–183.

Supplementary Words (Fifth Grade, Second Half)

See Preface, page iii.

rai sin	slave	owe	breeze
co coa	fool	list	mist
har vest	ig no rant	post al	fog
a cre [1]	pit i ful	birth [6]	moist
crop	crown	na tion	coast
chest nut [2]	reb el [5]	pride	har bor
rasp ber ry [3]	ri fle	tears [6]	ca nal
straw ber ry	re plied	cheek	cloth ing
juic y	flee [6]	chin	stitch
jel ly	be yond	chest	stripe
pi geon [4]	fa vor ite	worst	string
weight	po em	slip per y	pitch er
tough	verse	scat ter	what ev er
gnaw	na ture	ash es	when ev er
wise	trav el	shov el	wher ev er
a gree	fur nish	shout	some where
for give	par lor	lan tern	coin
mer cy	frame	swal low	con duc tor
en cour age	lum ber	poi son	re al
er rand	car pet	pale	growth
di rect	cur tain	fe ver	con tra ry
ex cur sion	can vas	blis ter	im pos si ble

Homonyms

pail Please bring a pail of water.
pale Your sister looks pale.

wait Please wait until I come.
weight The weight of that bundle is ten pounds.

Pronunciations: [1] (ā′kẽr) [2] (chĕs′nŭt) [3] (răz′bĕr-ĭ) [4] (pĭj′ŭn) [5] Noun is reb′el; verb is re bel′ [6] As in "He shall flee from the land of his birth, shedding bitter tears."

SIXTH GRADE

First Half Year

To the Teacher. Please read pages vii–xii.

I

1	2	3	4
ear nest	choc o late	o blige	man age
suc ceed	al co hol	a dopt	de ceive
sure	believe	knit	adopt
beauty	stomach	least	circle
certain	succeed	jealous	oblige
strength	shoulder	alcohol	together
furniture	earnest	chocolate	weather

5. Dictation Review

1. If you are in earnest, you will succeed. 2. Chocolate is a food, but alcohol is a poison. 3. I have been obliged to adopt a new course. 4. How did he manage to deceive you? 5. If you want to succeed, save. — Thrift Motto.

II

6	7	8	9
cir cu lar	per suade	prep a ra tion	thor ough
ag ri cul ture	eas i ly	ben e fit	ed u ca tion
deceive	chocolate	promise	adopt
receive	circular	escape	toward
manage	death	easily	circle
earnest	alcohol	persuade	benefit
naughty	agriculture	special	preparation

10. Dictation Review

1. Please read this circular about a course in agriculture. 2. You can easily persuade your friend to take it. 3. Such preparation for managing a farm would be of great benefit. 4. A thorough education is worth while.

III

11	12	13	14
pe cul iar	**dis miss**	**dis tance**	**lunch eon**
fa mil iar	**guide**	**vil lage**	**res tau rant**
touch	voice	easy	women
loose	manage	guide	patient
eighth	succeed	dismiss	easily
thorough	familiar	instead	village
education	peculiar	circular	distance

15. Dictation Review

1. These mountains are rather peculiar, but I am familiar with them. 2. Let us dismiss our guide. 3. It is only a short distance to the village. 4. There we can have luncheon at a restaurant.

IV

16	17	18	19
dew	**cur rant**	**ty ing**	**folks**
dawn	**ex cel lent**	**hand ker chief**	**bou quet** [1]
piano	dew	adopt	angry
famous	dawn	though	tying
luncheon	explore	currant	bicycle
restaurant	benefit	deceive	thorough
agriculture	forenoon	excellent	handkerchief

[1] Pronunciation on page 184.

20. Dictation Review

1. Have you ever seen dew on the grass at dawn? 2. Here are some excellent currants for our cake. 3. Why are you tying a knot in your handkerchief? 4. Please take this bouquet to the young folks.

21. Adjectives

Change the following adjectives to forms that end in *er* and *est;* for example, small, smaller, smallest. Use them in sentences of your own.

young	narrow	long	bright	queer
smooth	quick	strong	weak	old

V

22	23	24	25
mes sage	**per mis sion**	**ac cu rate**	**seize**
im me di ate ly	**ex pe ri ence**	**ac count**	**en e my**
guess	fierce	pity	color
folks	oblige	wagon	loose
tying	chocolate	piece	prompt
bouquet	against	parents	accurate
sentence	message	permission	account
preparation	immediately	experience	alcohol

26. Dictation Review

1. Please send this message immediately. 2. Will you give me permission to tell about my experience? 3. I shall try to give an accurate account. 4. The enemy tried to seize the city but failed.

5. Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. — Franklin.

VI

27	28	29	30
u nite	**part ner**	**im ag ine**	**as sure**
cho rus	**firm**	**an gel**	**con cern**
seize	adopt	firm	angel
profit	unite	tying	persuade
benefit	chorus	partner	imagine
enemy	village	luncheon	excellent
perhaps	suppose	currant	handkerchief

31. Dictation Review

1. Let us unite in singing the chorus. 2. I am a partner in that firm. 3. Try to imagine that angels are with us. 4. I assure you that the matter does not concern me.

VII

32	33	34	35
dam age	**ab sence**	**judge**	**mad am**
fur nace	**maid**	**de ci sion**	**re ceipt**
guess	dew	maid	iron
seize	bouquet	buy	judge
assure	deceive	couple	biscuit
concern	damage	examine	familiar
dismiss	furnace	absence	decision

36. Dictation Review

1. The damage to our furnace was so great that we have no fire to-night. 2. During the absence of our maid I remained at home. 3. The judge will give his decision to-morrow. 4. Madam, do you wish a receipt for your money?

HOMONYMS

maid When will the maid serve luncheon?
made What made you come so soon?

37. FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES (Lesson 21 Continued)

I. Adjectives ending in *e* add only *r* and *st;* thus, pure, purer, purest.

II. Adjectives ending in *y* change *y* to *i* before adding *er* or *est;* thus, lazy, lazier, laziest. See Spelling Rule II, page 196.

III. Adjectives of one syllable ending in a single consonant with a single vowel before it, double the final consonant before adding *er* or *est;* thus, thin, thinner, thinnest. See Rule III.

Following the rules, change these adjectives to forms that end in *er* and *est*, and use them in sentences of your own:

sure	healthy	early	heavy	happy
pretty	pale	big	fierce	hot

VIII

38	39	40	41
in for ma tion	**knowl edge**	**cap tain**	**pres i dent**
judg ment	**sub ject**	**cab in**	**the a ter**
every	rough	angel	blue
madam	early	absence	cabin
receipt	account	subject	assure
already	judgment	knowledge	captain
breakfast	information	experience	permission

42. DICTATION REVIEW

1. Without more information I cannot pass judgment. 2. I must first have a better knowledge of the subject. 3. The captain had little time to rest in his cabin. 4. President Lincoln was shot in a theater.

IX

43	44	45	46
re pub lic	up hold	con di tion	for eign
ma jor i ty	gov ern ment	cit i zen	lan guage
cough	suit	tight	pity
bouquet	could	always	message
theater	republic	uphold	citizen
peculiar	majority	accurate	condition
president	restaurant	government	minute

47. Dictation Review

1. Our republic is not safe unless a majority of the people uphold it. 2. This man promises to uphold the government. 3. On that condition he may be made a citizen. 4. Do you speak any foreign language?

5. Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever. — Horace Mann.

Review (Sections I–IX)

See Note to Teacher, page 83.

dew	chorus	receipt	majority
dawn	assure	deceive	language
maid	easily	captain	thorough
firm	uphold	account	chocolate
tying	earnest	currant	excellent
folks	absence	bouquet	knowledge
guide	subject	citizen	president
adopt	theater	foreign	condition
enemy	succeed	decision	immediately

seize	benefit	circular	restaurant
unite	dismiss	persuade	permission
angel	cabin	distance	government
judge	oblige	luncheon	experience
madam	imagine	judgment	agriculture
manage	concern	republic	information
damage	furnace	peculiar	education
village	partner	accurate	preparation
message	alcohol	familiar	handkerchief

X

48	49	50	51
po lit i cal	**ex treme ly**	**sec re ta ry**	**vol ume**
con ven tion	**fash ion**	**pa tience**	**cat a logue**
madam	enemy	caught	decision
subject	partner	dismiss	condition
foreign	receipt	extremely	republic
language	political	fashion	patience
judgment	convention	majority	secretary

52. Dictation Review

1. A political convention selected this man for office. 2. He speaks extremely well. 3. These clothes are in fashion now. 4. The secretary showed great patience in writing the letters. 5. The first volume of the art catalogue is missing.

53. Foreign Cities

Lon don	Par is	Pe tro grad	Con stan ti no ple
Liv er pool	Ber lin	Mos cow [1]	Bue nos Ai res [2]
Glas gow	Vi en na	To kyo	Ri o de Ja nei ro [3]

Pronunciations: [1] (mŏs′kō) [2] (bwā′nōs ī′rās) [3] (rē′ō dā zhȧ-nā′rō)

XI

54	55	56	57
ma chine	**gen tle man**	**re tire**	**so ber**
sat is fac to ry	**man ner**	**serv ice**	**quar rel**
firm	folks	unite	retire
damage	chorus	assure	service
volume	absence	answer	deceive
expense	machine	manner	theater
catalogue	satisfactory	gentleman	patient

58. Dictation Review

1. The work which this machine does is not satisfactory. 2. You may know a gentleman by his manners. 3. Do you wish to retire from my service at the end of the year? 4. A sober man will not often begin a quarrel.

XII

59	60	61	62
state ment	**of fend**	**truth ful**	**sev er al**
sig na ture	**prin ci pal**	**se vere**	**ab sent**
sober	thumb	wrong	laugh
volume	patience	offend	severe
fashion	furnace	president	concern
quarrel	signature	principal	truthful
education	statement	information	experience

63. Dictation Review

1. That statement over your signature will settle everything. 2. Be careful not to offend the principal of our school. 3. If you are truthful, he may not be severe. 4. Several of the pupils are absent this morning.

64. Plural of Nouns

Some nouns ending in *f* or *fe* change *f* or *fe* to *ves* to form the plural; thus, calf, calves; knife, knives.

Some nouns ending in *o* with a consonant before it, add *es* to form the plural; thus, hero, heroes.

By making similar changes, write the plural forms of these nouns:

half	potato	leaf	loaf	thief
life	wife	Negro	shelf	tomato

XIII

65	66	67	68
al low	**neph ew**	**cous in**	**male**
busi ness	**niece**	**fu ner al**	**fe male**
dawn	their	service	manner
cabin	captain	niece	quarrel
absent	imagine	retire	cousin
village	allow	nephew	funeral
several	business	political	secretary

69. Dictation Review

1. You should not allow your business to take all your time. 2. This nephew and this niece are my sister's children. 3. There were twelve cousins at her funeral. 4. The male robin is a little larger than the female.

5. It is every man's business to work in this world. It is the business of the rich man even more than of the poor man, because he has more with which to work. — Roosevelt.

Homonyms

male A male deer is called a stag.
mail Please mail this letter for me.

XIV

70	71	72	73
dai ly	**trust**	**pri vate**	**treas ur er**
com pan ion	**law yer**	**there fore**	**com plete**
male	daily	trust	absent
female	blew	ocean	private
foreign	damage	lawyer	therefore
statement	several	machine	truthful
signature	companion	convention	catalogue

74. Dictation Review

1. His dog is his daily companion. 2. I trust my lawyer; therefore you may talk with him about any of my business, public or private. 3. Our treasurer has mailed you a complete account of the money in his hands.

XV

75	76	77	78
cel e bra tion	**no ble**	**in tro duce**	**med al**
hon or	**con duct**	**neigh bor**	**gym na si um**
offend	honor	noble	introduce
retire	cousin	conduct	nephew
severe	business	volume	extremely
treasurer	eleven	bouquet	allow
complete	celebration	thorough	neighbor

79. Dictation Review

1. A celebration was held in his honor. 2. Every one spoke of his noble conduct. 3. May I introduce my neighbor? 4. A medal was given to the winner of the games in the gymnasium. 5. Above all, we must stand shoulder to shoulder for the honor and the greatness of our common country. — Roosevelt.

XVI

80	81	82	83
check	**wor ry**	**con sent**	**car riage**
bag gage	**ar rive**	**mar riage**	**op po site**
medal	niece	maid	guide
desert	check	worry	earnest
furnace	baggage	arrive	consent
succeed	language	partner	marriage
gymnasium	gentleman	handkerchief	immediately

84. Dictation Review

1. Did you check our baggage? 2. Yes, but don't worry if it doesn't arrive when we do. 3. Do you consent to their marriage? 4. Our carriage is there on the opposite side of the street.

XVII

85	86	87	88
val u a ble	**bur glar**	**awk ward**	**due**
jew el	**purse**	**prob a bly**	**false hood**
daily	jewel	purse	often
noble	although	lawyer	death
chance	private	burglar	complete
carriage	valuable	business	probably
opposite	therefore	introduce	awkward

89. Dictation Review

1. She could not find her valuable jewels. 2. A burglar had stolen her purse. 3. The man has an awkward manner. 4. It is probably due to the falsehood he told us.

5. Cowards die many times before their death. — Shakespeare.

HOMONYMS

due What amount is due you?
dew The grass is wet with dew.

XVIII

90	91	92	93
e lec tric	**at ten tion**	**gov er nor**	**con sid er**
cur rent	**com plaint**	**se ri ous**	**de cide**
due	seize	receive	citizen
neighbor	thought	carriage	tongue
voyage	electric	conduct	serious
celebration	current	complaint	treasurer
falsehood	gymnasium	attention	governor

94. DICTATION REVIEW

1. The electric current was turned off. 2. The company paid no attention to our complaint. 3. The governor knows it is a serious matter. 4. He will consider well before he decides what to do.

HOMONYMS

current The current is strongest in the middle of the river.
currant These dried currants are small raisins.

XIX

95	96	97	98
type writ er	**con tin ue**	**de ny**	**cor dial ly**
in de pend ent	**sal a ry**	**com mand**	**suc cess**
due	worry	arrive	deny
check	burglar	salary	purse
decide	consent	though	carriage
consider	typewriter	continue	opposite
valuable	independent	probably	command

99. Dictation Review

1. My typewriter has made me independent of a secretary. 2. He will not continue to work for his present salary. 3. We deny your right to command here. 4. I cordially wish you success. 5. May you prove that you are able to command a large salary.

Review (Sections X–XIX)

due	retire	burglar	private
deny	offend	serious	conduct
purse	severe	success	statement
sober	absent	awkward	introduce
niece	nephew	command	companion
daily	cousin	complete	therefore
trust	lawyer	business	complaint
honor	salary	consider	signature
noble	current	patience	cordially
allow	opposite	truthful	catalogue
quarrel	fashion	neighbor	gentleman
check	machine	marriage	treasurer
worry	service	carriage	gymnasium
jewel	medal	extremely	falsehood
male	several	valuable	attention
female	funeral	probably	convention
arrive	political	electric	celebration
decide	principal	governor	typewriter
volume	baggage	continue	independent
manner	consent	secretary	satisfactory

For a pronouncing list of all words taught in the Sixth Grade, First Half Year, see pages 184–185.

Supplementary Words (Sixth Grade, First Half)

See Preface, page iii.

law	butch er	cloak	text
tax	stock	crim son	au thor
serv ant	ranch	cush ion	chap ter
sen si ble	sta ble	mer chant	mag a zine
ca na ry	pas ture	com merce	im pa tient
ea gle	dai sy	auc tion	he ro
el e phant	elm [1]	pro mote	cheer
shark	foun tain	ex change	ri val
sav age	splen did	in dus try	boast
hor ri ble	mir ror	lo ca tion	brake
e vil	sword [2]	vi cin i ty	hook
art ist	re volv er	ap ply	hatch et
charm	hos tile [3]	ad mis sion	brace
con cert	trem ble	charge	a vail a ble
so cial	mo ment	ad mit	pat tern
dine	sa lute	pov er ty	sam ple
to ma to	troops	heal	yarn
wal nut	drill	lungs	shelf
fla vor	vic to ry	bal loon	porch
mel low	dy ing	flex i ble	cel lar
bak er y	risk	dense	car pen ter
sat is fy	in de pend ence	com po si tion	e lec tri cian

Homonyms

break Which window did they break?
brake The brakes on this car are not strong enough.

heel I wear rubber heels on my shoes.
heal I hope the wound will heal quickly.

Pronunciations: [1] (ĕlm), only one syllable. [2] (sôrd) [3] (hŏs′tĭl)

XX

100	101	102	103
de feat	**im mense**	**dif fer ence**	**film**
plan	**liq uor**	**civ il**	**freight**
jewel	plan	male	civil
breast	niece	guest	female
success	decide	honor	salary
baggage	defeat	liquor	funeral
cordially	natural	immense	difference

104. Dictation Review

1. Such a law will defeat their plan. 2. An immense amount of grain has been used in making liquor. 3. There is much difference between civil and political rights. 4. I haven't films enough to take pictures of all those freight trains.

XXI

105	106	107	108
ex am i na tion	**for tu nate**	**med i cine**	**sim i lar**
mem o ry	**pro fes sor**	**dis ease**	**ef fect**
film	oblige	chorus	captain
which	complaint	principal	continue
freight	memory	success	disease
consider	command	fortunate	absence
governor	examination	professor	medicine

109. Dictation Review

1. The examination showed that his memory is very good. 2. The professor is a fortunate man. 3. What medicine did he take for that disease? 4. What else has a similar effect?

XXII

110	111	112	113
o mit	**brief**	**ex press**	**sys tem**
nec es sa ry	**pe ri od**	**o pin ion**	**dis gust**
film	civil	brief	eyes
weigh	omit	period	liquor
effect	disease	honest	express
similar	necessary	difference	opinion
attention	independent	typewriter	cordially

114. Dictation Review

1. Let us omit what is not necessary. 2. We shall be here for only a brief period. 3. I shall not express any opinion. 4. Our heating system is so poor that we are disgusted with it.

XXIII

115	116	117	118
en ter	**par tic u lar**	**re fer ring**	**wheth er**
li bra ry	**sug gest**	**pre vi ous**	**ob ject**
meant	enter	suggest	either
cousin	freight	immense	disease
severe	library	continue	machine
system	salary	fortunate	previous
disgust	marriage	particular	referring

119. Dictation Review

1. When you enter a library you should be quiet. 2. Have you any one in particular to suggest for the place? 3. Are you referring to a previous letter? 4. It doesn't matter whether you object or not.

5. Commerce and industry are the best mines of a nation. — Washington.

XXIV

120	121	122	123
au to mo bile[1]	**grease**	**ter ri ble**	**shield**
ga rage[1]	**gas o line**	**ac ci dent**	**hos pi tal**
sign	brief	choose	omit
niece	straight	grease	usual
object	garage	awkward	nephew
introduce	similar	gasoline	terrible
whether	automobile	necessary	accident

124. Dictation Review

1. Drive the automobile into the garage. 2. I shall fill the grease cups and put in some gasoline. 3. The wind shield was broken in a terrible accident. 4. Whom did they take to the hospital?

125. Adverbs

Change the following adjectives to adverbs by adding *ly*; thus, wise, wisely. Use the adverbs in sentences of your own.

brave	honest	severe	awful	prompt
free	sure	particular	real	thorough

XXV

126	127	128	129
jour ney	**lec ture**	**fi nal ly**	**de scrip tion**
punc ture	**jour nal**	**print**	**ar ti cle**
easily	raise	trouble	print
imagine	express	system	angel
shield	persuade	lecture	finally
language	journey	journal	believe
hospital	puncture	companion	gymnasium

[1] Pronunciation on page 186.

130. Dictation Review

1. We began our journey last Wednesday. 2. A puncture kept us waiting forty minutes. 3. I saw a notice of your lecture in the journal. 4. It was finally decided to print the story. 5. From your description I think the article will be satisfactory.

XXVI

131	132	133	134
may or	**can cel**	**in ven tion**	**pos ses sion**
sup port	**bar rel**	**cen tu ry**	**chan nel**
ache	climb	engine	instead
enter	support	serious	suggest
current	mayor	cancel	political
article	hospital	barrel	century
description	falsehood	typewriter	invention

135. Dictation Review

1. The mayor needs the support of every one in the city. 2. I shall cancel your order for a barrel of sugar. 3. That invention was made in the last century. 4. If they were in possession of the channel, they could send out their ships.

XXVII

136	137	138	139
cu ri ous	**cash ier**	**un for tu nate**	**con fess**
ad vice	**cra zy**	**term**	**par don**
forty	laugh	crazy	term
journal	advice	cashier	patience
channel	curious	whole	journey
opposite	puncture	lecture	treasurer
possession	invention	description	unfortunate

140. Dictation Review

1. I am curious to know what advice you will give. 2. The cashier may have been crazy. 3. The unfortunate man was sent to prison for a long term. 4. If he will confess, the governor may pardon him.

XXVIII

141	142	143	144
rap id	**thus**	**deed**	**or gan ize**
rate	**sur round**	**sor row**	**loy al**
busy	rate	thus	brief
confess	rapid	defeat	madam
express	disgust	salary	deed
memory	peculiar	medicine	medal
pardon	necessary	surround	sorrow
accident	secretary	electric	therefore

145. Dictation Review

1. The enemy marched toward the city at a rapid rate. 2. Thus they hoped to surprise and surround it. 3. Their evil deeds caused much sorrow. 4. The loyal citizens organized quickly.

146. Dictation Exercises

1. Laziness travels so slowly that Poverty soon overtakes him. — Franklin.
2. By the faults of others wise men correct their own.
3. You cannot govern others unless you can govern yourself.
4. For peace and for plenty, for freedom, for rest,
   For joy in the land from the East to the West,
   For the dear starry flag with its red, white, and blue,
   We thank Thee from hearts that are tender and true.

Review (Sections XX–XXVIII)

See Note to Teacher on page 83.

deed	pardon	confess	terrible
thus	cancel	journey	organize
rate	barrel	library	accident
term	object	suggest	hospital
omit	garage	express	medicine
plan	period	disgust	gasoline
film	system	freight	invention
brief	grease	disease	referring
shield	defeat	similar	necessary
cashier	liquor	curious	fortunate
rapid	memory	previous	professor
crazy	support	whether	possession
print	article	century	particular
mayor	loyal	opinion	automobile
enter	finally	channel	difference
civil	journal	immense	unfortunate
sorrow	lecture	surround	description
effect	advice	puncture	examination

XXIX

147	148	149	150
tel e graph	**re spect ful ly**	**tel e gram**	**tel e phone**
steam er	**ad vise**	**con quer**	**um brel la**
cashier	crazy	advise	grease
loyal	shield	mayor	medicine
advice	steamer	sorrow	conquer
organize	journey	curious	telegram
February	telegraph	respectfully	organize

151. Dictation Review

1. Telegraph her that the steamer sails Tuesday. 2. I should respectfully advise you not to do so. 3. His last telegram said that he would conquer or die. 4. May I telephone for your umbrella?

XXX

152	153	154	155
tem per a ture	**pre fer**	**min er al**	**com mence**
to bac co	**dai ry ing**	**mu se um**	**dec o rate**
daughter	advise	cause	double
cancel	channel	freight	garage
cashier	article	prefer	island
professor	tobacco	examination	museum
telephone	whether	previous	mineral
umbrella	temperature	dairying	gasoline

156. Dictation Review

1. The temperature there is not warm enough for growing tobacco. 2. I prefer dairying to any other business just now. 3. He has brought many valuable minerals for our museum. 4. When will they commence to decorate this room?

XXXI

157	158	159	160
dis ap point	**dye**	**stu pid**	**prod uct**
jack et	**spoil**	**tai lor**	**e qual**
cancel	coarse	dye	prefer
mineral	jacket	spoil	stupid
decorate	period	umbrella	telegram
commence	disappoint	conquer	tailor
dairying	automobile	sincerely	dictionary

161. Dictation Review

1. I am disappointed in my jacket. 2. The dye has spoiled the cloth. 3. A stupid tailor cut it badly. 4. The product of two times six is equal to the product of three times four.

Homonyms

dye This dye is a light blue. He is dyeing the yarn.
die A man can die but once. He is dying of hunger.

XXXII

162	163	164	165
roy al	**temp ta tion**	**so ci e ty**	**doubt**
pal ace	**dis o bey**	**mu si cian**	**de light ed**
music	royal	mayor	confess
equal	library	medicine	pardon
century	palace	temptation	society
product	steamer	disobey	musician
possession	cordially	catalogue	familiar
referring	respectfully	unfortunate	government

166. Dictation Review

1. There will be concerts at the royal palace this winter. 2. Most men have no temptation to disobey the laws. 3. The best people in society will hear the great musician to-night. 4. No doubt they will be delighted.

5. Some temptations come to the industrious, but all temptations attack the idle. — Spurgeon.

167. Adverbs

Change these adjectives to adverbs by adding *ly*, and use the adverbs in sentences of your own:

accurate	accidental	brief	complete
awkward	entire	serious	extreme

XXXIII

168	169	170	171
de fend	**pen man ship**	**im por tant**	**reg u lar**
force	**per cent age**	**im prove ment**	**prac tice**
doubt	force	liquor	equal
product	royal	garage	piece
delighted	defend	percentage	jacket
barrel	tailor	penmanship	important
gasoline	satisfactory	disappoint	improvement

172. Dictation Review

1. Defend yourself even if you have to use force. 2. The penmanship of a large percentage of people is poor. 3. It is important that there be an improvement in yours. 4. This can be gained by regular practice.

XXXIV

173	174	175	176
speech	**gram mar**	**ful ly**	**pro gram**
pray	**es pe cial ly**	**grad u ate**	**sea son**
honor	pray	daily	spoil
against	doubt	cousin	fully
stupid	speech	palace	cashier
practice	several	grammar	nephew
orchard	manufacture	surprise	graduate
regular	musician	especially	healthy

177. Dictation Review

1. Listen carefully to this speech, I pray you. 2. Grammar is an especially useful study. 3. The graduate of a school should fully understand its rules. 4. The program is made out for the season.

178. Dictation Exercise

If a task is once begun,
Never leave it till it's done;
Be the labor great or small,
Do it well, or not at all.

XXXV

179	180	181	182
de scend	**view**	**crawl**	**whis tle**
route	**dif fer ent**	**curve**	**ap proach**
force	fully	view	doubt
society	route	absence	curve
program	contain	mischief	crawl
listen	descend	different	regular
season	signature	necessary	opinion

183. Dictation Review

1. Let us descend the mountain by a new route. 2. We shall then have a different view. 3. See the train crawling around that curve. 4. The engine whistles as it approaches the station.

Homonyms

route What is the shortest route to Chicago?
root A tree has many roots.

184. Spelling Rule Reviewed

Review Spelling Rule I, page 196. To make a verb form ending in *ed*, a verb that ends in *e* adds only *d*.

Following the rule (so far as it applies), change the following verbs to forms ending in *ing* and *ed*; thus, explore, exploring, explored; defeat, defeating, defeated.

promise	raise	offer	ache	search
receive	repeat	serve	wake	oblige

XXXVI

185	186	187	188
spread	**de sire**	**ex cite**	**per mit**
dis cour age	**de stroy**	**vis i tor**	**com fort a ble**
rapid	pray	desire	excite
defend	spread	destroy	shield
whistle	grammar	graduate	visitor
disobey	discourage	museum	delighted
approach	percentage	especially	permission

189. Dictation Review

1. They have spread false news to discourage the people.
2. Why should anybody desire to destroy our factory?
3. Those visitors are all right, but they seem to be excited.
4. Permit me to make them comfortable.

190. Spelling Rules Reviewed

Following rules II, III, IV, page 196, change these verbs to forms ending in *ing* and *ed*, and use them in written sentences:

plan	control	apply	omit	permit
reply	admit	refer	prefer	deny

XXXVII

191	192	193	194
ce re als	**de part ment**	**in quire**	**mo tion**
leath er	**ad ver tise ment**	**sep a rate**	**fright ened**
curve	deed	crazy	view
speech	comfortable	route	crawl
permit	approach	different	inquire
whistle	cereals	department	separate
professor	leather	improvement	tobacco
brought	temptation	advertisement	describe

195. Dictation Review

1. Breakfast cereals are sold in the grocery department. 2. Here is an advertisement of chairs covered with real leather. 3. Please inquire if there are any separate covers. 4. A horse is sometimes frightened by a quick motion.

196. Dictation Exercise — Letter of Application

205 East 57th Street
New York, N. Y.
November 27, 1916

Mr. Robert Marston
Yonkers, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your advertisement for an office boy in to-day's "Sun," I wish to apply for the position.

I am fifteen years of age and a graduate of Public School No. 65. I have also had a summer's experience in this kind of work and will do my best if you decide to give me a trial.

I refer you by permission to Miss Arnold, principal of Public School No. 65, and to A. E. Johnson & Co., for whom I worked last summer.

Respectfully yours,
John A. Wells

XXXVIII

197	198	199	200
e lec tion	**guilt y**	**lib er ty**	**neg lect**
dis grace	**dis ap pear**	**pre cious**	**wealth**
whether	inquire	spread	judge
motion	suggest	guilty	grammar
telegraph	election	terrible	separate
theater	disgrace	disappear	liberty
surround	distance	comfortable	precious
frightened	particular	temperature	leather

201. Dictation Review

1. That election was a disgrace to the city. 2. The guilty men have disappeared. 3. Liberty is more precious than life. 4. We must not neglect it for wealth.

5. The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time. — Jefferson.

Review (Sections XXIX–XXXVIII)

dye	permit	whistle	telegraph
jacket	speech	grammar	telegram
pray	defend	graduate	telephone
curve	view	product	delighted
prefer	stupid	inquire	important
route	visitor	society	penmanship
fully	dairying	season	disappear
crawl	tailor	steamer	disappoint
force	palace	tobacco	disobey
spoil	conquer	mineral	temptation
equal	different	decorate	especially
royal	museum	commence	discourage
doubt	musician	umbrella	frightened
guilty	regular	motion	percentage
wealth	liberty	election	department
spread	neglect	disgrace	advertisement
leather	cereals	precious	temperature
desire	program	approach	improvement
advise	destroy	practice	comfortable
excite	descend	separate	respectfully

For a pronouncing list of all words taught in the Sixth Grade, Second Half Year, see pages 186–187.

Supplementary Words (Sixth Grade, Second Half)

See Preface, page iii.

lawn	dec i mal	spi der	wid ow
mead ow	frac tion	sponge	vi o let
fer tile	stu dent	clam	vel vet
source	schol ar	lob ster	wrap
both er	pa tri ot	oys ter	shawl
cau tion	hel lo	pearl	cheat
goal	yell	greas y	de ceit ful
pil grim	roar	sand wich	li ar
badge	squeal	fowl	ac cuse
foe	ech o	salm on [2]	swear
val ue	bu reau	sal ad	mur der
pur chase	stor age	ci gar	pro tect
tim ber	blot ter	cig a rette	re venge
trol ley	tab let	beer	tale
as cend	cray on	liq uid	par a graph
Cap i tol	laun dry	ca fé [3]	Dem o crat
de serve	starch	bliz zard	Re pub lic an
for tune	kha ki [1]	sleigh [4]	cast
den tist	sad dle	in tend	e lect
drug gist	bri dle	ex pla na tion	stub born
band age	ex tent	mis spell	con test
in fec tious	sur ren der	neg li gence	ten nis

Words to be Distinguished

capital Albany is the capital of New York.
Capitol The state Capitol is a beautiful building.

fowl, tail That fowl has a beautiful tail.
foul, tale This is a tale of foul murder and revenge.

Pronunciations: [1] (kă′kê) [2] (săm′ŭn) [3] (kà-fā′) [4] As in "They have gone for a sleigh ride."

SEVENTH GRADE

First Half Year

Note to the Teacher. — The plan of the book that has been followed in the earlier grades is discontinued in the seventh and eighth grades in the belief that pupils are now able to study by a more mature and independent method. All the words given in the numbered columns are new words. No review words are listed, except in the bimonthly reviews, because with pupils of this age increasing emphasis should be placed upon each pupil's keeping his own list of troublesome words for review study. These individual lists should be reviewed frequently under the direction of the teacher. Only four words are given in each column because it is believed that not more than four new words can be mastered thoroughly by the pupils of these grades in a spelling period.

As is stated on pages xi–xii, it is strongly recommended that the teacher should first find how many words of a given large group, — in this grade, sixteen or more words, — the pupils already know. When this has been determined from a preliminary test, the words that need special study should be learned by the method described on pages vii–viii, or by any other appropriate drill device. In all testing, the teacher should first give orally a simple sentence or phrase using the word, and then repeat the required word. For example, "I am eager to begin the game. Eager."

1	2	3	4
ea ger	con ceal	chauf feur [1]	mas cu line
cease	in crease	bar gain	fem i nine
league	trea son	in jure	in sur ance
ap peal	di am e ter	whol ly [2]	re gret

5. Dictation Exercise

I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.
— Nathan Hale.

[1] Pronunciation on page 188. [2] As in "wholly destroyed."

6	7	8	9
ca reer	reel [1]	claim	e vent
ex ceed	screen	con nec tion	cour age
pro ceed	a gree ment	pos sess	ad van tage
fee ble	in deed	re spect	dis sat is fied

10. Prefix *dis*

Notice that the word *dissatisfied* is a combination of *dis*, meaning "not," and *satisfied*. Prefix *dis* to the following words, and use them in sentences of your own. If you are not sure of their meaning, consult your dictionary.

agreement	close	appoint	respect	possess
appear	obey	connect	courage	advantage

11	12	13	14
re lief	ad ver tise	ac quire	en dure
yield	de clare	re quire	en gage
pierce	jus tice	ledge	li cense
hy gi ene	prej u dice	pledge	pro vide

15. Review the words in lessons 1–14, giving special attention to troublesome words.

16. Review of Spelling Rules

Review spelling rules I and II, page 196. Following the rules (so far as they apply), change these verbs to forms ending in *ing* and *ed*, and use them in sentences of your own:

cease	satisfy	exceed	engage	judge
endure	require	proceed	advertise	pierce
copy	provide	succeed	discourage	dine

[1] The reel on a fishing rod; a reel of moving pictures.

17	18	19	20
col o ny	hence	dread	oc cur
an gle	si lence	treas ure	oc cur rence
in ner	fu el	com pel	ker o sene
lei sure	ful fill	ex pel	com mit tee

21. Review of Spelling Rules

Review spelling rules III and IV, page 196. Following the rules (so far as they apply), add *ing* and *ed* to the following verbs, and use the new forms in sentences of your own. Why does rule IV not apply to *appeal* and *conceal?*

stop	plan	occur	regret	appeal
omit	permit	expel	compel	conceal

22	23	24	25
ath let ics [1]	in ter rupt	chem ist	cour te sy
gym nas tics	e con o my	be siege	cour te ous
pol i tics	col lege	jan i tor	in stall ment
rep re sent	me chan ic	em ploy	af fect

26. Words to be Distinguished

affect That cold will affect her throat.
effect It will have a bad effect on her voice.
This medicine will effect a cure.

27. Dictation Exercises

1. Keep your friends by fidelity, conquer your foes by kindness, win all by goodness and courtesy.

2. Learn economy and you start on the road to success. All fortunes have their foundations laid in thrift.

— Thrift Mottoes.

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[1] Pronunciation on page 188; note that there are only three syllables.

3. On that shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream.
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

— Francis Scott Key.

Review (Lessons 1–25)

eager	reel	acquire	occur
cease	screen	require	occurrence
league	agreement	ledge	kerosene
appeal	indeed	pledge	committee
conceal	claim	endure	athletics
increase	connection	engage	gymnastics
treason	possess	license	politics
diameter	respect	provide	represent
chauffeur	event	colony	interrupt
bargain	courage	angle	economy
injure	advantage	inner	college
wholly	dissatisfied	leisure	mechanic
masculine	relief	hence	chemist
feminine	yield	silence	besiege
insurance	pierce	fuel	janitor
regret	hygiene	fulfill	employ
career	advertise	dread	courtesy
exceed	declare	treasure	courteous
proceed	justice	compel	installment
feeble	prejudice	expel	affect

28	29	30	31
twi light	debt or	yacht [2]	scheme
flight	cred i tor	tour ing	vas e line
in no cent	mort gage [2]	oc cu py	pur sue
il lus trate [1]	weap on	re quest	prin ci ple

32. Words to be Distinguished

principle The first principle of money making is money saving.
— Thrift Motto.

principal The principal of our school is a woman.
Can you name the principal cities of your state?

33	34	35	36
gra cious	con sid er a tion	per son al	shrewd
de li cious	nat u ral ly	ab surd	ca pa ble
sus pi cious	gen er al ly	ven ture	re li a ble
anx ious	oc ca sion	as sist	en ter tain

37. Adverbs

The adverb *naturally* is formed from the adjective *natural* by adding the suffix *ly*. In most adjectives that end in *le*, the *e* is dropped and only *y* is added. For example, adjective *capable*, adverb *capably*; *gentle*, *gently*. In most adjectives that end in *y*, the *y* is changed to *i* when *ly* is added. Thus, adjective *hearty*, adverb *heartily*.

Form correct adverbs from the following adjectives by adding *ly*, or changing *le* to *ly*, or changing *y* to *ily*; and use the adverbs in written sentences of your own.

simple	busy	anxious	feeble
partial	occasional	personal	suspicious
separate	respectful	necessary	heavy

[1] Pronunciation on page 188. [2] Pronunciation on page 189.

38	39	40	41
dis trib ute	for mal ly	colo nel[1]	lo cal
rec om mend	de spise	lieu ten ant	ty rant
dis trict	fre quent	mi li tia	va cant
rep re sent a tive	re spon si ble	rank	berth

42. Homonyms

birth What is the date of your birth?
berth I have bought a ticket for an upper berth on the ten o'clock train.

43. Review the words in lessons 28–42, giving special attention to the troublesome words.

44	45	46	47
pri ma ry	a re a	con ta gious	se cre cy
sec ond a ry	depth	ex cus a ble	op pose
am a teur[1]	mod ern	de sir a ble	en ti tle
hand some[1]	cus tom	mere	for mer ly

48. Words to be Distinguished

formally She was formally invited to our party.
formerly Formerly he lived on our street.

49	50	51	52
suf fer	gen er ous	blun der	con ceit
ses sion	com pli ment	tact	par cel
o mis sion	wretch	punc tu al	par al lel
dis cus sion	bare ly	stat ue	re cov er

[1] Pronunciation on page 188.

53. Dictation Exercises

1. Four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially. — Socrates.

2. Taxation without representation is tyranny. — James Otis.

Review (Lessons 28–52)

twilight	consideration	colonel	secrecy
flight	naturally	lieutenant	oppose
innocent	generally	militia	entitle
illustrate	occasion	rank	formerly
debtor	personal	local	suffer
creditor	absurd	tyrant	session
mortgage	venture	vacant	omission
weapon	assist	berth	discussion
yacht	shrewd	primary	generous
touring	capable	secondary	compliment
occupy	reliable	amateur	wretch
request	entertain	handsome	barely
scheme	distribute	area	blunder
vaseline	recommend	depth	tact
pursue	district	modern	punctual
principle	representative	custom	statue
gracious	formally	contagious	conceit
delicious	despise	excusable	parcel
suspicious	frequent	desirable	parallel
anxious	responsible	mere	recover

For a pronouncing list of all words taught in the Seventh Grade, First Half Year, see pages 188–189.

Supplementary Words (Seventh Grade, First Half)

See pages iii, iv, and 167–171.

let tuce [1]	tri an gle	tar get [2]	gown
vin e gar	di a gram	range	seam
gin ger	com pass	mil i ta ry	o ver lap
nos tril	chis el	scar let	crease
plague	wedge	mar shal [4]	de crease
fick le	lens	ma jor	weave
pro ce dure	bat ter y	mi nor	warp
truce	cell	pro ces sion	tan gle
im pu dent	char coal	hel met	har ness
tru ant	ra di a tor	knight	rec re a tion
dis hon est	clutch	bar ber	pool
meth od	ax le	plumb er	plunge
trans por ta tion	tube	ma son	ca noe
a board	tire	en gi neer	cap size
de lay	tri ple	peas ant	dis cern [3]
pro voke	en am el	shep herd	sum mit
a buse	main tain	priest	al ti tude
dis turb	main te nance	preach	pop u lar
flash	ap pli ance	ded i cate	phrase
ex plode	as sist ance	clev er	top ic
ex plo sion	ren der	twin kle	sin gu lar
frag ment	prof it a ble	con tin u al ly	con ver sa tion

Homonyms

seem You do not seem well to-day.
seam I have one more seam to sew in this waist.

nights The nights are long in winter.
knights The knights of old wore helmets.

Pronunciations: [1] (lĕt′ĭs) [2] (tär′gĕt) [3] (dĭ-zûrn′) [4] Noun or verb; never adjective.

54	55	56	57
ar gue	in come	tor pe do	per ish
ar gu ment	es tate	sub ma rine	right eous
court	de vel op	out rage	re solve
con vict	char ac ter	vic tim	de vote

58. DICTATION EXERCISE

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth. — Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

59	60	61	62
Sen ate	en trance	phy si cian	sci ence
sol emn	im por tance	ca tarrh	ac cu ra cy
sum mon	ac quaint ance	con sump tion	ox y gen
cab i net	rel a tive	pop u la tion	skill ful

63. SUFFIX *ful*

Note how the adjective *skillful* is formed from the noun *skill*.

Form adjectives by adding *ful* to the following nouns and use them in written sentences of your own. If you are not sure of the exact meaning, consult your dictionary.

tact	play	fear	peace	disgrace
dread	health	power	success	respect

64	65	66	67
ev i dence	ma te ri al	prog ress	scene
ref er ence	prop er ty	op por tu ni ty	a vi a tor
cir cum fer ence	ter ri to ry	mod est	plane
in tel li gence	sub urb	style	a ër o plane

68. Homonyms

scene Did you visit the scene of the wreck?
seen I have not seen him for a long while.

plain Your duty is very plain.
The plains of the West are a rich farming section.
plane The carpenter said he was using a plane.

69. Review the words in lessons 54–68, giving special attention to troublesome words.

70	71	72	73
mis sion a ry	lim it	al to geth er	squad
mis chie vous	pro vi sion	ac cord ing	ban quet
va ri ous	ped dler	sup press	pre cede
su per in tend ent	op po nent	pub li ca tion	twen ti eth

74. Words to be Distinguished

proceed You may proceed with your story.
precede He should precede me into the dining room.

75	76	77	78
em pire	more o ver	bal ance	sole [1]
cir cuit	mold	per mis si ble	heir [2]
en er gy	neu tral	as sas sin	ca ble
coil	chal lenge	re strain	sta tion a ry [3]

[1] The sole of a shoe; one's sole aim. [2] The heir to an estate; pronunciation on page 190.
[3] A stationary population; a stationary cable.

79. Dictation Exercises

1. Habit is a cable. We weave a thread of it every day and at last we cannot break it. — Horace Mann.

2. A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor than silver and gold. — Proverb.

3. A great nation is made only by worthy citizens. — Warner.

Review (Lessons 54–78)

See Note to Teacher, page 83.

argue	entrance	progress	squad
argument	importance	opportunity	banquet
court	acquaintance	modest	precede
convict	relative	style	twentieth
income	physician	scene	empire
estate	catarrh	aviator	circuit
develop	consumption	plane	energy
character	population	aëroplane	coil
torpedo	science	missionary	moreover
submarine	accuracy	mischievous	mold
outrage	oxygen	various	neutral
victim	skillful	superintendent	challenge
perish	evidence	limit	balance
righteous	reference	provision	permissible
resolve	circumference	peddler	assassin
devote	intelligence	opponent	restrain
Senate	material	altogether	sole
solemn	property	according	heir
summon	territory	suppress	cable
cabinet	suburb	publication	stationary

80	81	82	83
ex hi bi tion	ac tion	e lab o rate	ar ti fi cial
as so ci a tion	am bi tion	cer e mo ny	clum sy
com bi na tion	cal en dar	im ag i na ry	com mit
ex cep tion	re pair	con fer	ex ist ence

84. Dictation Exercise — Formal Note

Miss May Jones requests the pleasure of Miss Helen Hart's company at a birthday party on Monday, February twenty-ninth, from eight to eleven o'clock.

97 Main Avenue
February seventeenth

85	86	87	88
pho to graph	grum ble	de spair	en ve lope
pho no graph	poul try	de cent	in spect
sta tion er y	es ti mate	cap ture	ex tract
cor re spond ence	mat i née [1]	im i tate	hor i zon tal

89. Words to be Distinguished

stationary All kinds of stationary engines are made here.
stationery I wrote the letter on my best stationery.

90	91	92	93
in i tial	mus tache [1]	def i nite	ob jec tion
an nu al	com pound	de gree	hu man
mu tu al	in sect	fu ri ous	ill ness
con tract	mis er y	mys te ri ous	in di gest i ble

94. Review the words in lessons 80–93, giving special attention to troublesome words.

[1] Pronunciation on page 191.

95	96	97	98
qual i ty	ac com mo date	in stru ment	haste
quan ti ty	in close	cem e ter y	soul
af fair	ben e fi cial	in clude	nerv ous
di rec tor	dif fi cul ty	ma chin er y	ob sta cle

99. Homonyms

sole He was the sole heir of his uncle.
soul Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land! — Scott.

100. Dictation Exercise — Note of Acceptance

Miss Helen Hart accepts with pleasure Miss May Jones's kind invitation to her birthday party on Monday, February twenty-ninth, from eight to eleven o'clock.

54 Lincoln Street
February nineteenth

101	102	103	104
de bate	re sign	switch	ru mor
trai tor	sa cred	at tach	sur face
a rouse	di vine	fa tal	whole some
com mu ni ty	grad u al ly	vis i ble	priv i lege

105. Dictation Exercises

1. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other. — Wilson.

2. He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

— Julia Ward Howe.

Review (Lessons 80–104)

exhibition	grumble	definite	haste
association	poultry	degree	soul
combination	estimate	furious	nervous
exception	matinée	mysterious	obstacle
action	despair	objection	debate
ambition	decent	human	traitor
calendar	capture	illness	arouse
repair	imitate	indigestible	community
elaborate	envelope	quality	resign
ceremony	inspect	quantity	sacred
imaginary	extract	affair	divine
confer	horizontal	director	gradually
artificial	initial	accommodate	switch
clumsy	annual	inclose	attach
commit	mutual	beneficial	fatal
existence	contract	difficulty	visible
photograph	mustache	instrument	rumor
phonograph	compound	cemetery	surface
stationery	insect	include	wholesome
correspondence	misery	machinery	privilege

For a pronouncing list of all words taught in the Seventh Grade, Second Half Year, see pages 190–191.

Supplementary Words (Seventh Grade, Second Half)

See pages iii, iv, and 167–171.

heir ess [1]	pi o neer	sir up [3]	skel e ton
ac tress	prai rie	co co nut	brains
ges ture	fron tier	cel er y	nerve
scowl	herb [2]	in fant	mus cle
im port	bough	or phan	ex haust
ex port	am bush	crip ple	ped al [6]
whole sale	can non	dwarf	launch
re tail	re pel	mos qui to	isth mus [5]
pub lish	pac i fy	curse	vol ca no
fic tion	fiend	filth y	cy clone
prose	borne	rogue	hur ri cane
po et ry	grieve	mis led [4]	ceil ing
op er a	bos om	im pose	gal ler y
vi o lin	grave	reck on	ap plause
re hears al	mon u ment	wa ges	groan [7]
toi let	an tique	tem per ance	mur mur
veil	seal	reign	rack et
ra zor	ce ment	nom i nate	syl la ble
scis sors	solve	grant	pro nounce
paste board	ze ro	wor ship	pro nun ci a tion
mu ci lage	prov erb	civ i lized	op er a tion
var nish	rec ol lect	de vel op ment	ir ri ga tion

Homonyms

bow He made a low bow when the king entered.
bough One bough of that tree is broken.

rain It is likely to rain to-night.
reign The trouble began during the reign of King George.

Pronunciations: [1] (âr′ĕs) [2] (ûrb) [3] (sĭr′ŭp) [4] (mĭs-lĕd′) [5] (ĭs′mŭs) [6] Pedal of a bicycle. [7] A groan of pain or of disapproval.

EIGHTH GRADE

First Half Year

See Note to Teacher, page 137.

1	2	3	4
ad vis a ble	suit a ble	dis ci pline	au di ence
re spect a ble	lov a ble	au thor i ty	o be di ence
nav i ga ble	or ches tra	cre ate	res i dence
li a ble	pro pose	cruise [1]	can vass

5. Homonyms

canvas The sails of a ship are made of canvas.
canvass The mayor made a careful canvass of the city.

6. Dictation Exercises

1. Every man should learn to give easy, prompt, cheerful obedience to rightful authority. — Washington Gladden.
2. Saving creates independence. — Thrift Motto.

7	8	9	10
e mer gen cy	res er voir [2]	spec i men	vict uals [2]
gen u ine	treas ur y	rep e ti tion	wel fare
con demn	fin an cier	dis guise	con ceive
ti tle	fi nan cial	an noy	pre mi um

11. Spelling Rule Reviewed

Review spelling rule I, page 196. Following the rule (so far as it applies), add *ing* to these verbs and use the new forms in written sentences of your own:

propose	inclose	conceive	condemn	make
write	come	disguise	cruise	create

[1] The cruise made by a ship.

[2] Pronunciation on page 193.

12	13	14	15
no tice a ble	a bil i ty	im mi grant	wit ness
peace a ble	prac ti cal	em i grant	ap par ent ly
change a ble	ju ry	se cure	o rig i nal ly
mile age	of fi cial	con ven ient	el o quent

16. Review the words in lessons 1–15, giving special attention to the troublesome words.

17. Adverbs

Review lesson 37, page 141. Form adverbs from the following adjectives and use them in written sentences of your own.

mere	eloquent	convenient	genuine	financial
hasty	idle	immediate	punctual	incidental
easy	secure	suitable	respectable	peaceable

18	19	20	21
venge ance	a chieve	con science	in ter fere
ser geant [1]	re lieve	con sci en tious	gen ius
reg i ment	va ri e ty	trans fer	pre vent
spir it	rob ber y	ac com pa nied	pause [2]

22. Spelling Rules Reviewed

Review the spelling rules, page 196. Change the following verbs to forms ending in *ing* and *ed*, and use them in written sentences of your own. Why does rule II not apply to *obey* and *annoy?* Why does rule IV not apply to *repair?* Why not to *worship*, *travel*, and *suffer?*

achieve	transfer	interfere	rob	worship
relieve	confer	pacify	obey	travel
repair	accompany	commit	annoy	suffer

[1] Pronunciation on page 193.

[2] A pause in the proceedings.

23	24	25	26
re al ize	sym pa thize	ghost	at tor ney [1]
rec og nize	pul ver ize	non sense	ex ec u tive
em pha size	be hav ior	ne ces si ty	in sult
crit i cize	rep u ta tion	e vap o rate	fi er y

Review (Lessons 1–26)

See Note to Teacher, page 83.

advisable	reservoir	immigrant	interfere
respectable	treasury	emigrant	genius
navigable	financier	secure	prevent
liable	financial	convenient	pause
suitable	specimen	witness	realize
lovable	repetition	apparently	recognize
orchestra	disguise	originally	emphasize
propose	annoy	eloquent	criticize
discipline	victuals	vengeance	sympathize
authority	welfare	sergeant	pulverize
create	conceive	regiment	behavior
cruise	premium	spirit	reputation
audience	noticeable	achieve	ghost
obedience	peaceable	relieve	nonsense
residence	changeable	variety	necessity
canvass	mileage	robbery	evaporate
emergency	ability	conscience	attorney
genuine	practical	conscientious	executive
condemn	jury	transfer	insult
title	official	accompanied	fiery

[1] Pronunciation on page 192.

27	28	29	30
rev e nue	es teem	guard i an	an cient
is sue	re deem	in va lid	cen sus
coun cil	glimpse	in sane	ra ti o
ob tain	a broad	an nounce	re proof

31. Principal Parts of the Verb

The principal parts of a verb are the three forms from which the other parts of that verb may be formed. For example, the principal parts of the verb *write* are present tense *write*, "I write often to my mother," past tense or preterit *wrote*, "I wrote a letter yesterday," and past participle *written*, "I have written a long letter."

The principal parts of many of the most familiar verbs are formed irregularly, so that they must be learned by heart. Memorize the principal parts of the following verbs, and write sentences of your own using each of the forms.

Present Tense	Past Tense, or Preterit	Past Participle
am	was	been
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen

The principal parts of a verb may be found in the dictionary. For example, the verb *draw* appears in the dictionary thus:

draw, *v. t.*; *pret.* DREW; *p. p.* DRAWN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAWING.

The principal parts are *draw*, *drew*, *drawn*.

With the help of your teacher find the principal parts of the following verbs and memorize them.

drink	drive	know	ride	ring	wear
fly	break	steal	grow	give	tear

32	33	34	35
bois ter ous	e lim i nate	des sert	im mor al
ri dic u lous	pre lim i na ry	block ade	im mor tal
scan dal ous	con se quence	or di na ri ly	Christ
de sir ous	ac cus tomed	a lu mi num	re li gion

36. Words to be Distinguished

desert A railroad was built across the desert.
desert The captain would not desert his ship.
dessert We had ice cream for dessert.

37	38	39	40
nui sance [1]	bal lot	pro fes sion	lat ter
a bun dance	suf frage	quar an tine	di plo ma
ig no rance	in tel li gent	ef fi cient	di et
at tend ance	leg is la ture	or gan i za tion	rec i pe

41. Words to be Distinguished

later I arrived later than you.
latter Of the two books you have mentioned, I prefer the latter.

42. Dictation Exercise

Five great professions have hitherto existed in every civilized nation. The soldier's profession is to defend it; the pastor's to teach it; the physician's to keep it in health; the lawyer's to enforce justice in it. And the duty of all these men is, on due occasion, to die for it. — Ruskin.

43. Review lessons 27–42, giving special attention to the troublesome words.

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[1] Pronunciation on page 193.

44	45	46	47
de fense	glo ri ous	re li gious	quar tet
of fense	in gen ious	Prot es tant	du et
cam paign	te di ous	Cath o lic	so lo
can di date	de lir i ous	He brew	choir [1]

48. Review of Troublesome Words

Notice which of the following words have only one *l*:

already	always alone	also	almighty
although	almost all	altogether	all right

49	50	51	52
ap pear ance	mu nic i pal	glis ten	sel dom
ut ter ance	in dorse	oath	in flu ence
al li ance	a void	dis as ter	au toc ra cy
al le giance	pro duce	o dor	de moc ra cy

53. Principal Parts of the Verb

The principal parts of a regular verb are formed by adding *d* or *ed*, and the second and third forms are alike. For example, *I produce, I produced, I have produced.* In adding *d* or *ed* the rules of spelling (page 196) should be observed. Write the principal parts of the following verbs, consulting your dictionary if necessary.

indorse	trouble	try	study	recognize
avoid	refer	stop	control	separate
ballot	glisten	play	attach	criticize
miss	guess	stay	pass	allow

[1] Pronunciation on page 192.

54. Dictation Exercises

1. The love of my country will be the ruling influence of my conduct. — Washington.

2. He that is good at making excuses is seldom good at anything else. — Franklin.

3. The world must be made safe for democracy. — Wilson.

Review (Lessons 27–52)

revenue	eliminate	profession	quartet
issue	preliminary	quarantine	duet
council	consequence	efficient	solo
obtain	accustomed	organization	choir
esteem	dessert	latter	appearance
redeem	blockade	diploma	utterance
glimpse	ordinarily	diet	alliance
abroad	aluminum	recipe	allegiance
guardian	immoral	defense	municipal
invalid	immortal	offense	indorse
insane	Christ	campaign	avoid
announce	religion	candidate	produce
ancient	nuisance	glorious	glisten
census	abundance	ingenious	oath
ratio	ignorance	tedious	disaster
reproof	attendance	delirious	odor
boisterous	ballot	religious	seldom
ridiculous	suffrage	Protestant	influence
scandalous	intelligent	Catholic	autocracy
desirous	legislature	Hebrew	democracy

For a pronouncing list of all words taught in the Eighth Grade, First Half Year, see pages 192–193.

Supplementary Words (Eighth Grade, First Half)

See pages iii, iv, and 167–171.

dis in fect	os trich	trou sers	re prove
bac te ri a	par rot	flan nel	cen sure
naph tha [1]	pea cock	mus lin	in tol er ant
ben zine [2]	leop ard	ging ham	king dom
cam phor	prey	par a sol	col lapse
sul phur	shrub	pet ti coat	mod er ate
so pra no	fo li age	em broid er y	pen sion
al to	wil der ness	re sort	pro cure
ten or	gran ite	gos sip	min i a ture
bass	ridge	war rior	por trait
tri o	pla teau	bat tal ion	i dol
mac a ro ni	drain age	ad vance	cul ture
sar dines	va por	slaugh ter	crea ture
sau sage	haze	shriek	cas ket
al monds [3]	ho ri zon	shrink	cof fin
spin ach [4]	tar iff	am bu lance	tomb
ker nel [5]	whis ky	sur geon	el e men ta ry
mo las ses	whirl	vac ci nat ed	ex per i ment
di ges tion	gut ter	ac cent	ab so lute
pyr a mid	pau per	hy phen	stand ard
pre serve	a sy lum	as so ci ate	ver i fy
pre sume	con ven ience	co öp er a tion	math e mat ics

Words to be Distinguished

idle Many men in that factory are idle.
idol The captain was the idol of his soldiers.

pray He went to church to pray.
prey The leopard crawled toward its prey.

Pronunciations: [1] (năf′thə) [2] (bĕn′zĭn) [3] (ä′mŭndz) [4] (spĭn′ăj) [5] As in "a kernel of rice."

Eighth Grade, Second Half Year

55	56	57	58
e quiv a lent	a nal y sis	es sen tial	mil lion aire
al lies [1]	pa ral y sis	ap pa ra tus [1]	neigh bor hood
con fed er ate	af ford	here aft er	fa tigue [1]
am mu ni tion	chron ic	a muse ment	nour ish ment

59. Dictation Exercise — Business Letter

423 Jefferson Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 1, 1919

Washington Book Company
220 Washington Square, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed please find a check for one dollar forty-four cents ($1.44), for which please send me two copies of Dickens's "Child's History of England."

Yours truly,
Lillian Smith

60	61	62	63
ty phoid	tu ber cu lo sis	min is ter	lit er a ture
pneu mo ni a	in flam ma tion	fea ture	lab o ra to ry
diph the ri a [1]	af fec tion	a pol o gy	jew el ry
rheu ma tism	a nat o my	ir ri tate	guar an tee

64. Dictation Exercise

Do to-day's duty; fight to-day's temptation; and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see. — Kingsley.

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[1] Pronunciation on page 194.

65	66	67	68
cou ra geous	an a lyze	tri fle	sta tis tics
mis cel la ne ous	proph e sy [1]	pres sure	san i ta ry
hid e ous	sher iff	coun sel	re cep tion
treach er ous	at tend ant	u nique [2]	mil li ner

69. Words to be Distinguished

council A war council was held at Washington.
counsel My father gave me good counsel.
My counsel advises me to bring suit.

70. Review lessons 55–68, giving special attention to the troublesome words.

71	72	73	74
coun ter feit	in ves ti gate	av er age	ap par el
for feit	re duc tion	du ra ble	or na men tal
des ti na tion	con sti tu tion	bach e lor	in stinct
ap pli ca tion	in sti tu tion	an arch ist	col lec tion

75. Dictation Exercise

In order that a government may be durable, it must contain a principle that is true, that is divine, that is best adapted to the welfare of the many. Without this the constitution is a dead letter. It is nothing more than a collection of laws.

— Alphonse de Lamartine.

76	77	78	79
sen si tive	sug ges tion [2]	cyl in der	col li sion
u ni ver si ty	ven ti la tion	car bu ret or	con vert
tes ti mo ny	def i ni tion	crys tal	im pul sive
sac ri fice	par ti tion	phys i cal	trans par ent

[1] Verb only. [2] Pronunciation on page 195.

80. Dictation Exercise

The tumult and the shouting dies;
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget — lest we forget! — Kipling.

Review (Lessons 55–79)

See Note to Teacher, page 83.

equivalent	tuberculosis	trifle	apparel
allies	inflammation	pressure	ornamental
confederate	affection	counsel	instinct
ammunition	anatomy	unique	collection
analysis	minister	statistics	sensitive
paralysis	feature	sanitary	university
afford	apology	reception	testimony
chronic	irritate	milliner	sacrifice
essential	literature	counterfeit	suggestion
apparatus	laboratory	forfeit	ventilation
hereafter	jewelry	destination	definition
amusement	guarantee	application	partition
millionaire	courageous	investigate	cylinder
neighborhood	miscellaneous	reduction	carburetor
fatigue	hideous	constitution	crystal
nourishment	treacherous	institution	physical
typhoid	analyze	average	collision
pneumonia	prophesy	durable	convert
diphtheria	sheriff	bachelor	impulsive
rheumatism	attendant	anarchist	transparent

81	82	83	84
con cise	pneu mat ic	quaint	rev o lu tion a ry
pre cise	at mos phere	rid i cule	per pen dic u lar
ir reg u lar	ob ser va tion	com i cal	tech ni cal
sov er eign	ex pe di tion	ras cal	sub stan tial

85. Dictation Exercise — Letter of Application

240 Johnson Street
Salem, Oregon
Aug. 1, 1917

The Liberty Trust Company
Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington

Gentlemen :

I have just learned through a friend in Seattle that you are looking for a girl to assist in the Savings Department, and I should like to be considered as an applicant for the position.

I was graduated in June from the High School of Salem, and can refer you to the Principal, Mr. Henry S. Jones, for my general standing during the four years I spent there.

Miss Grace Thompson, teacher of mathematics and elementary bookkeeping, has kindly promised to write fully in regard to my work in her department.

If you wish to see me personally, I shall be glad to call at the bank at any time convenient to you.

Yours very truly
Alice E. Pierce

86	87	88	89
con fer ence	al ien	syn di cate	div i dend
con sen sus	fu gi tive	com mer cial	pros pect
rem e dy	cor rupt	suf fi cient	sym pa thy
en ter prise	gar ri son	pro fane	ten ant

90	91	92	93
ac knowl edge	ob sti nate	de test	sou ve nir[1]
ap pre ci ate	ex trav a gant	dis play	em pha sis
rem nant	dev il	per form	sur vey
pen nant	ther mom e ter	re viv al	pur suit

94. Dictation Exercise

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

— Declaration of Independence.

95	96	97	98
fes ti val	germ	des per ate	com plex ion
bound a ry	in flu en za	aux il ia ry	com mis sion
at ti tude	asth ma[2]	move ment	em bar rass
ar riv al	neu ral gi a	ap pe tite	proph e cy

99. Words to be Distinguished

prophesy What kind of weather does he prophesy for to-morrow?
prophecy I do not know whether to believe his prophecies.

100	101	102	103
feast	pat ent	ex traor di na ry[2]	val or
in dulge	vi o lent	in con ven ience	en deav or
se ries[1]	hu mor ous	dis tin guish	pu ri ty
strat e gy	u ni form	cir cum stanc es	sin cer i ty

[1] Pronunciation on page 195.

[2] Pronunciation on page 194.

104. Our Flag

"White is for purity, red for valor, blue for justice; and all together — bunting, stripes, stars, and colors, blazing in the sky — make the flag of our country, to be cherished by all our hearts, to be upheld by all our hands." — Charles Sumner.

Review (Lessons 81–103)

concise	alien	detest	complexion
precise	fugitive	display	commission
irregular	corrupt	perform	embarrass
sovereign	garrison	revival	prophecy
pneumatic	syndicate	souvenir	feast
atmosphere	commercial	emphasis	indulge
observation	sufficient	survey	series
expedition	profane	pursuit	strategy
quaint	dividend	festival	patent
ridicule	prospect	boundary	violent
comical	sympathy	attitude	humorous
rascal	tenant	arrival	uniform
revolutionary	acknowledge	germ	extraordinary
perpendicular	appreciate	influenza	inconvenience
technical	remnant	asthma	distinguish
substantial	pennant	neuralgia	circumstances
conference	obstinate	desperate	valor
consensus	extravagant	auxiliary	endeavor
remedy	devil	movement	purity
enterprise	thermometer	appetite	sincerity

For a pronouncing list of all words taught in the Eighth Grade, Second Half Year, see pages 194–195.

Supplementary Words (Eighth Grade, Second Half)

See pages iii, iv, and 167–171.

psalm [1]	phys i ol o gy	site	proph et
hymn	psy chol o gy	lease	dis ci ple
bur i al	prev a lence	a ward	con scious
de ceased [2]	di ag no sis	as ses sor	cat e chism
corpse	pre scribe	plea	vague
corps [3]	qui nine [7]	ju di cial	vil lain [10]
cor po ral	chlo ro form	al lege	gam ble
cor po ra tion	es sence	im pris on	car tridge
ac id	glyc er in	es say	mas sa cre
bleach	re frig er a tor	quo ta tion	bev er age
ex ter nal	as par a gus	sar cas tic	gui tar
cel lu loid	trans plant	car toon	gay e ty
tel e scope	drought	cam er a	bru nette
mi cro scope	con ser va tion	a pol o gize	fas ci nate
syr inge	ab bre vi a tion	pres tige [9]	pam phlet
ab scess	in au gu ra tion	ma neu ver	for mu la
ma la ri a	per form ance	ex ert	al ma nac
chol er a	com mence ment	wres tle	e clipse
ap o plex y	par lia ment [8]	wrench	phase
bron chi tis [4]	in i ti ate	wring	e qua tor
ton sil li tis [5]	in i ti a tive	fau cet	ra di us
ap pen di ci tis [6]	ref er en dum	i ci cle	spi ral

Homonyms

sight The river is in plain sight from here.
site He selected a beautiful site for his house.

ring The church bell is ringing.
wring Why are the people wringing their hands?

Pronunciations: [1] (săm) [2] (dē-sĕst′) [3] (kōr) [4] (brŏŋ-kī′tĭs) [5] (tŏn-sĭ-lī′tĭs) [6] (ă-pĕn-dĭ-sī′tĭs) [7] (kwī′nīn) [8] (pär′lĭ-mĕnt) [9] (prĕs-tēzh′) [10] (vĭl′ĭn)

Household Words

(Supplementing the household words on pages 2–166; see Preface, page iv.)

ve ran da	broil	pro te id	pum ice
lat tice	braised	glu ten	bo rax
stair way	sir loin	car bo hy drate	al ka li
bal us ter	ten der loin	sol u ble	am mo ni a
chan de lier [1]	pars ley	crys tal lize	cal ci mine
pan try	can ta loupe	ox i dize	an i line
bed room	a pri cots	ster i lize	fab ric
bath room	tap i o ca	Pas teur ize	cre tonne
mat tress	mar ma lade	vac u um	sat in
chif fo nier [2]	gran u lat ed	fer men ta tion	sa teen
gimp	gel a tin	con va les cent	cam bric
thim ble	va nil la	dis in fect ant	cal i co
trea dle	cin na mon	fu mi gate	den im
cut ler y	cloves	do mes tic	per cale
u ten sils	men u [3]	budg et	dim i ty
skil let	pto ma ine [4]	in vest ment	blouse
grid dle	gar bage	ex pend i ture	un der wear
col an der	ba cil li	sun dries	che mise
sieve	sep tic	in ci den tals	baste
yeast	an ti sep tic	def i cit	ruch ing [6]
dough	poul tice	in ven to ry	scal lops
yolk	e met ic	as sets	bĭ as
muf fins	nau se a [5]	li a bil i ties	eye let
gru el	di e tet ics	clean li ness	cro chet
cur dle	cal o rie	cleans er	skein

Pronunciations: [1] (shăn-dĕ-lēr′) [2] (shĭf-ō-nēr′) [3] (mĕn′ū) [4] (tō′mā-ĭn) [5] (nô′shē-ā) [6] (rō′ō-shĭng)

Urban Words

(Supplementing the urban words on pages 2–166; see Preface, page iv.)

à la carte [1]	re al ty	as phalt [6]	bank rupt cy
ta ble d'hôte [2]	tres tle	curb	com mod i ty
caf e te ri a	stee ple	front age	ap pro pri a tion
del i ca tes sen	ca the dral	or di nance	de pre ci a tion
lob by	tour ist	al der man	lit i ga tion
reg is ter	tax i cab	pre cinct	ac count ant
por ter	li mou sine [5]	in spec tor	ex pend i ture
tran sient	jit ney	as sem bly	in ci den tals
sa loon	om ni bus	fed er a tion	in vest ment
slums	sub way	ju di ci a ry	es tab lish ment
char i ty	mo tor man	ver dict	mer chan dise
clin ic	trans it	par ti san	mer can tile [7]
san a to ri um	traf fic	in ven to ry	ware house
di rec to ry	in ter ur ban	as sets	met ro pol i tan
bul le tin	vi a duct	li a bil i ties	head quar ters
shop ping	lo co mo tive	bro ker age	dis trib u tor
flo rist [3]	fer ry	col lat er al	com pet i tor
jew el er	nav i ga tion	cou pon	ex port er
phar ma cy	mar i ner	se cu ri ty	im port er
bal co ny	dock	mo nop o ly	job ber
ush er	wharf	fran chise	pe ri od i cal
vaude ville [4]	sew er	cur ren cy	ste nog ra phy
a part ment	al ley	de pos it	lin o type
ten e ment	hy drant	def i cit	fra ter ni ty
fire proof	bou le vard	in sol vent	spec ta cle

Pronunciations. [1] (à là kärt′) [2] (tȧ′bl' dō′) [3] (flō′rĭst) [4] (vōd′vĭl) [5] (lē-mōō-zēn′) [6] (ăs′fôlt) [7] (mûr′kăn-tĭl)

Rural Words

(Supplementing the rural words on pages 2–166; see Preface, page iv.)

ag ri cul tur al	reap er	scythe	squash
bul le tin	mow er	au ger	pump kin [2]
chem i cal	thrash er	cross cut	rhu barb
pest	shell er	crow bar	cau li flow er
blight	test er	vise	cu cum ber
scale	strain er	pli ers	vines
worms	spray er	trow el	grape vine
spray	scrap er	spade	vine yard
e mul sion	roll er	trough	cit rous
form al de hyde	bug gy	sed i ment	grove
Bor deaux [1]	sur rey	tack le	plum
phos phate	sulk y	sock et	rose bush es
ni trate	shafts	lad der	eu ca lyp tus
phos phor us	sin gle tree	cal dron	cac tus
lime	dou ble tree	la dle	ban tam
plas ter	whif fle tree	al fal fa	leg horn
lye	hal ter	clo ver	plym outh rock
pot ash	hames	tim o thy	roost er
wheel bar row	plow	fod der	coop
a ër a tor	plow share	for age	Per che ron
sep a ra tor	fur row	en si lage	cur ry
trac tor	har row	si lo	hoof
cul ti va tor	disk	buck wheat	ox en
in cu ba tor	grind stone	mil let	heif er
brood er	whet stone	mel on	ra tions

Pronunciations: [1] (bōr-dō′) [2] (pŭmp′kĭn)

Rural Words (*Continued*)

stan chion [1]	gran a ry [5]	go phers	tract
man ger	crate	home stead	patch
Ayr shire [2]	car ton	grange	ma nure
Jer sey	cheese cloth	grow er	fer ti liz er
Guern sey [3]	cul ti vate	o ver alls	de com pose
Hol stein [4]	ir ri gate	win now	in fect ed
milch	prun ing	wind row	loam
test	hew	shock	grav el
cream er y	graft	stack	mois ture
can ner y	sprout	hoist	rain fall

Industrial Words

(Supplementing the industrial words on pages 2–166; see Preface, page iv.)

am pere [6]	a cet y lene	trow el	cut ler y
volt age	cal ci um	scoop	adz
mag net	graph ite	an vil	au ger
mag net ic	as bes tos	bel lows	gim let [8]
mag ne to	bronze	forge	gouge
dy na mo	em er y	tongs	pul ley
gen er a tor	a mal gam	pli ers	belt ing
trans form er	sol der [7]	vise	gear
in can des cent	pig ment	crow bar	lathe
phys ics	lime stone	le ver	valve
chem is try	plas ter	sledge	mech a nism
chem i cal	mor tar	mal let	ve hi cle
phos phor us	ma son ry	whet stone	lo co mo tive

Pronunciations: [1] (stăn′shŭn) [2] (ôr′shĕr) [3] (gûrn′zĭ) [4] (hōl′stīn) [5] (grăn′ā-rĭ) [6] (ăm-pâr′) [7] (ɛ̆d′ẽr) [8] (gĭm′lĕt)

Industrial Words (*Continued*)

pis ton	em ploy ee	e co nom ic	lig nite
throt tle	ma chin ist	re sourc es	pe tro le um
noz zle	steam fit ter	in dus tri al	smelt er
va por ize	wheel wright	ef fi cien cy	cru ci ble
fend er	ac count ing	u til i ty	cast ings
ful crum [1]	au dit ing	ve loc i ty	re tort
piv ot	en gi neer ing	ca pac i ty	tem per ing
groove	man age ment	per cap i ta	shel lac
mor tise	em ploy ment	bo nus	siz ing
tur ret	vo ca tion	trans it	coop er age
dredge	oc cu pa tion	tun nel	calk ing
si phon	in spec tion	scaf fold	riv et ing
con dens er	pro mo tion	safe ty	cord age
me ter	pro por tion	proj ect	prism
in ven tor	ag gre gate	sched ule	sphere
ar chi tect [2]	com pe ti tion	shift	sten cil
man ag er	com pu ta tion	frag ile	mul ti plex
sales man	co ör di na tion	tex tile	cor ru gat ed
fore man	lin e ar	fab ric	au to mat ic
crafts man	di men sion	shod dy	hy drau lic
ar ti san	per im e ter	o ver alls	buoy ant [3]
crew	di ag o nal	mer chan dise	man u al
ap pren tice	sci en tif ic	an thra cite	sea son al
ap pli cant	pre ci sion	bi tu mi nous	struc tur al

Pronunciations: [1] (fŭl′krŭm) [2] (ăr′kĭ-tĕkt) [3] (boi′ănt)

REVIEW LISTS

For reference only; see page xi.

Words Taught in the Second Grade, First Half Year

after	cold	glad	lost	road
all	come	glass	made	room
apple	cow	God	may	round
away	cup	gold	milk	same
back	dark	gone	more	sand
bag	deep	good	mother	saw
ball	did	gun	mouth	says*
bear	dig	had	must	sing
bed	doll	hand	new	snow
best	dress	has	night	some*
big	dry	his	nut	this
bird	eat	hold	old	three
blue*	eyes	house	one	told
book	face	into	open	took
box	fall	king	our	try
bring	father	large	play	two*
brother	feet	last	poor	want
call	fill	let	queen	water
came	fish	like	read	way
cap	from	little	red	went
car	game	lives [1]	right	with
class	girl	look	ring	your
clean	give			

* Words marked with an asterisk on this page and the following pages are the so-called Demons mentioned in the Preface, page v.

[1] Verb

Words Taught in the Second Grade, Second Half Year

about	flag	jump	paper	sun
arm	floor	keep	pig	take
ask	fly	late	push	tell
baby	foot	lay	put	ten
bad	for	led	rain	that
began	found	left	ride	them
begin	four	leg	said*	then
burns	fun	long	say	there*
catch	get	love	seven	they*
cut	goes	make	show	time
day	going	making*	shut	to-day
dear*	hard	men	sick	tree
dish	hat	mine	sister	walk
does*	have	miss	sit	was
door	having*	most	six	wash
down	head	much*	so	well
ears	help	name	soft	wet
eight	here*	never	song	white
feed	hit	nine	stand	why
fell	home	noon	stay	will
find	hot	not	step	wind
fire	how	now	stood	window
first	if	out	stop	yard
five	its	over	street	yes

Words Taught in the Third Grade, First Half Year

above	clear	food	once*	soon
across	coal	forget	only	speak
act	coat	free	other	start
again*[1]	coming*	Friday	part	summer
air	cook	front	party	Sunday
alone	corn	full	please	table
along	cost	garden	quart	think
another	cough*	grade	quick	those
any*	dance	grass	race	Thursday
aunt	date	gray	read*[2]	top
bare	dead	green	sale	trip
basket	desk	happy	Saturday	Tuesday*[3]
because	died	heard*	school	turkey
before	dirt	high	second	uncle
beg	dollar	hill	sell	use
behind	drink	hole	send	wall
board	drop	hope	sent	warm
both	early*	ice	shoes*	Wednesday*[4]
bought	east	kind	short	were
built*	easy*	lady	sight	west
butter	fair	lesson	skate	what
buy*	farm	letter	sky	when
can't*	feel	low	sleep	which*
card	felt	market	small	win
chair	few	meat	smile	winter
change	finish	Monday	smoke	write*
child	flower	moon	soap	yesterday
church				

* Note on page 172. Pronunciations (key on page 176): [1] (*á-gĕn′*) [2] (rĕd), the past form [3] (tūz′dă) [4] (wĕnz′dă)

Words Taught in the Third Grade, Second Half Year

ago	done*	hurt	oak	spend
almost	dozen	inside	often*	spring
always*	each	just*	outside	star
anything	egg	kill	own	still
anyway	empty	knee	page	stone
around	evening	know*	paid	store
ate	ever	laid*	pail	struck
autumn	every*	lead [2]	pass	study
band	fail	leave	pen	sweet
been*	fare	light	pencil	swim
beside	fight	line	place	talk
better	fine	loud	pound	teacher
black	flour	mail	rang	thank
block	fond	many*	rest	these
boat	fruit	matter	roses	through*
body	good-by	meet	seat	to-night*
brave	great	might	seed	under
bread	grew	mile	seen	very*
broke	ground	mix	sew	war
care	hair	money	shall	week*
cent	half*	morning	sheep	where*
children	halves	myself	ship	while
city	hear*	nail	shop	who
close	herself	near	side	wish
clothes [1]	himself	next	son	wool
cover	horse	north	south	writing*
cream	hour*	note	spell	year
				yet

[1] Pronounced (klōthz). [2] Verb, pronounced (lēd).

USE OF THE DICTIONARY

(To be studied with the help of the teacher.)

The dictionary is a book to which you should refer when you wish to know the spelling, pronunciation, or meaning of a word. You must know the letters of the alphabet in their proper order before you can use the dictionary.

It is somewhat difficult to learn how to pronounce a word accurately. Although there are only twenty-six letters in the alphabet, they represent more than forty different sounds. The following table shows how these sounds are indicated in the pronunciations in Webster's *New International Dictionary* and the various school dictionaries that use the same system.

ā in mate	ē in over	ô in lord	ū in use, tune
ȧ in climate	f in fat	ŏ in not	u̇ in unite
â in care	g in get, beg	o͝o in connect	û in burn
ă in mat	h in hat	o͞o in soft	ŭ in up
a͟t in final	ī in pine	oi in oil	ü̆ in circus
ä in ah, far	ĭ in pin	o͞o in boot	v in vote
ȧ in ask	j in joke	o͝o in foot	w in want
ạ in sofa	k in kick	ou in house	y in yard
b in baby	l in lip	p in pet	z in buzz
ch in chair	m in man	r in red	zh for sound of z in azure
d in day	n in no	s in so, this	' for a mere vocal murmur, or the elision of a vowel, as in the word eaten (ēt'n)
d͡ū in verdure	ng in long	sh in shut	
ē in me	ŋ in bank (like ng)	t in ten	
e͡ in enough		th in thin	
ĕ in met	ō in bone	t͟h in that	
e͟t in novel	o͟ in obey	t͡ū in nature	

The diacritical marks are named as follows: ¯ long, ˙ modified long, ^ circumflex, ˘ short, ~ tilde; ä is called Italian a; ȧ is medial a, the sound halfway between ă and ä; o͟ is medial o, the sound halfway between ŏ and ô. In the pronunciations g is always "hard" as in get, beg (excepting ng); s is always "sharp" as in so, this (excepting sh). Thus (hĕns) represents the pronunciation of hence, — not of hens, which is pronounced (hĕnz).

Words Taught in the Fourth Grade, First Half Year

ahead (*ȧ-hĕd′*)	cheap (chēp)	fought (fôt)	linen (lĭn′ĕn)	November (nō-vĕm′bĕr)
aim (ām)	chicken (chĭk′ĕn)	fourth (fōrth)	load (lōd)	ocean (ō′shŭn)
ankle (ăŋ′k'l)	coffee (kŏf′ĭ)	freeze (frēz)	lose* (lōōz)	October (ŏk-tō′bĕr)
answer* (ăn′sĕr)	copy (kŏp′ĭ)	fresh (frĕsh)	March (märch)	off (ŏf)
April (ā′prĭl)	could* (kŏŏd)	friend* (frĕnd)	mark (märk)	oil (oil)
August (ô′gŭst)	cross (krŏs)	hang (hăng)	May (mā)	orange (ŏr′ĕnj)
bath (bȧth)	deaf (dĕf)	heavy (hĕv′ĭ)	meant* (mĕnt)	order (ôr′dĕr)
beautiful (bū′tĭ-fo͝ol)	December (dē-sĕm′bĕr)	hide (hīd)	mend (mĕnd)	ought (ôt)
beginning* (bē-gĭn′ĭng)	draw (drô)	hollow (hŏl′ō)	middle (mĭd′'l)	pay (pā)
blew (blo͞o)	dust (dŭst)	horn (hôrn)	mistake (mĭs-tāk′)	picture (pĭk′tŭr)
blind (blīnd)	edge (ĕj)	hungry (hŭŋ′grĭ)	month (mŭnth)	plain (plān)
blow (blō)	either (ē′thĕr)	January (jăn′ŭ-ā-rĭ)	navy (nā′vĭ)	point (point)
branch (brȧnch)	else (ĕls)	July (jo͞o-lī′)	neck (nĕk)	pole (pōl)
break* (brāk)	expect (ĕks-pĕkt′)	June (jo͞on)	need (nēd)	post (pōst)
breath (brĕth)	farther (fär′thĕr)	kitchen (kĭch′ĕn)	neither (nē′thĕr)	pour (pōr)
brick (brĭk)	February* (fĕb′rōō-ā-rĭ)	knot (nŏt)	newspaper (nūz′pā-pĕr)	price (prīs)
bright (brīt)	fence (fĕns)	lazy (lā′zĭ)	nickel (nĭk′'l)	queer (kwēr)
brought (brôt)	figure (fĭg′ŭr)	leaf (lēf)	nose (nōz)	question (kwĕs′chŭn)
cabbage (kăb′ăj)	fingers (fĭŋ′gĕrz)	life (līf)	nothing (nŭth′ĭng)	railroad (rāl′rōd)

* Words marked with an asterisk on this page and the following pages are the so-called Demons mentioned on page v.

ready* (rĕd′ĭ)	silver (sĭl′vẽr)	strong (strŏng)	tired* (tīrd)	wheel (hwēl)
ribbon (rĭb′ŭn)	single (sĭŋ′g′l)	such (sŭch)	too* (tōō)	won (wŭn)
roll (rōl)	sixth (sikṡth)	sugar* (shōōg′ẽr)	track (trăk)	wood (wo͝od)
roof (rōōf)	slide (slīd)	suit (sūt)	true (trōō)	word (wûrd)
salt (sôlt)	smooth (smōōṫh)	sweep (swēp)	trunk (trŭŋk)	work (wûrk)
sea (sē)	sold (sōld)	their* (ṫhâr)	turn (tûrn)	world (wûrld)
seems* (sēmz)	sour (sour)	thick (ṫhĭk)	until (ŭn-tĭl′)	worth (wûrṫh)
September (sẽp-tĕm′bẽr)	stick (stĭk)	thread (ṫhrĕd)	used* (ūzd)	would* (wo͝od)
shake (shāk)	story (stō′rĭ)	throw (ṫhrō)	watch (wŏch)	wrong (rŏng)
should (sho͝od)	stove (stōv)	tight (tīt)	wear* (wâr)	

Words Taught in the Fourth Grade, Second Half Year

able (ā′b′l)	belong (bẽ-lŏng′)	carry (kăr′ĭ)	crowd (kroud)	feather (fĕṫh′ẽr)
afraid (ȧ-frād′)	between (bẽ-twēn′)	caught (kôt)	dinner (dĭn′ẽr)	field (fēld)
age (āj)	blanket (blăŋ′kĕt)	center (sĕn′tẽr)	doctor* (dŏk′tẽr)	follow (fŏl′ō)
among* (ȧ-mŭng′)	blood (blŭd)	chain (chān)	don't* (dōnt)	forty* (fôr′tĭ)
animal (ăn′ĭ-măl)	breakfast (brĕk′fȧst)	chase (chās)	drive (drīv)	gate (gāt)
army (är′mĭ)	bridge (brĭj)	chief (chēf)	earth (ûrṫh)	getting (gĕt′ĭng)
asleep (ȧ-slēp′)	brown (broun)	club (klŭb)	eleven (ẽ-lĕv′n)	glove (glŭv)
avenue (ăv′ẽ-nū)	busy* (bĭz′ĭ)	company (kŭm′pȧ-nĭ)	enough* (ẽ-nŭf′)	grain (grān)
banana (bȧ-nä′nȧ)	button (bŭt′n)	cotton (kŏt′n)	excuse (ẽks-kūz′)	hammer (hăm′ẽr)
beat (bēt)	camp (kămp)	count (kount)	family (făm′ĭ-lĭ)	happen (hăp′n)

heart (härt)
heat (hēt)
honest (ŏn′ĕst)
hundred (hŭn′drĕd)
inch (ĭnch)
iron (ī′ŭrn)
island (ī′lănd)
itself (ĭt-sĕlf′)
jail (jāl)
knew* (nū)
knife (nīf)
knock (nŏk)
lake (lāk)
land (lănd)
laugh (lăf)
learn (lûrn)
lemon (lĕm′ŭn)
lies (līz)
master (mȧs′tĕr)
match (măch)
meal (mēl)
mean (mēn)
metal (mĕt′ŭl)
mind (mīnd)
minute* (mĭn′ĭt)
Miss (mĭs)
mountain (moun′tĭn)
move (mōōv)
Mr. (mĭs′tĕr)
Mrs. (mĭs′ĭs)
noise (noiz)
number (nŭm′bĕr)
o'clock (ō-klŏk′)
pair (pâr)
peach (pēch)
pear (pâr)
perfect (pûr′fĕkt)
picnic (pĭk′nĭk)
pie (pī)
plant (plănt)
potatoes (pō-tā′tōz)
pretty (prĭt′ĭ)
quarter (kwôr′tĕr)
quiet (kwī′ĕt)
rather (răth′ĕr)
reach (rēch)
remember (rē-mĕm′bĕr)
ripe (rīp)
rise (rīz)
river (rĭv′ĕr)
rough (rŭf)
safe (sāf)
sail (sāl)
save (sāv)
shade (shād)
shadow (shăd′ō)
shape (shāp)
shine (shīn)
shoot (shōōt)
shore (shōr)
silk (sĭlk)
sir (sûr)
size (sīz)
skin (skĭn)
sorry (sŏr′ĭ)
sow (sō)
remember (rē-mĕm′bĕr)
squirrel (skwŭr′ĕl)
stairs (stârz)
storm (stôrm)
stranger (strān′jĕr)
suddenly (sŭd′n-lĭ)
supper (sŭp′ĕr)
tail (tāl)
taught (tôt)
tea (tē)
teeth (tēth)
thin (thĭn)
third (thûrd)
thousand (thou′zănd)
thumb (thŭm)
to-morrow (tōō-mŏr′ō)
town (toun)
train (trān)
trick (trĭk)
truly* (trōō′lĭ)
twelve (twĕlv)
unless (ŭn-lĕs′)
upper (ŭp′ĕr)
vegetable (vĕj′ĕ-tȧ-b'l)
waist (wāst)
wait (wāt)
wake (wāk)
wheat (hwēt)
whisper (hwĭs′pĕr)
whole* (hōl)
wide (wīd)
wife (wīf)
without (wĭth-out′)
wonder (wŭn′dĕr)
won't* (wōnt)
wrote* (rōt)
yellow (yĕl′ō)

* Note on page 177.

Words Taught in the Fifth Grade, First Half Year

accept (ăk-sĕpt′)
ache* (āk)
alarm (ȧ-lärm′)
also (ôl′sō)
amount (ȧ-mount′)
appoint (ă-point′)
arrange (ă-rānj′)
arrest (ă-rĕst′)
attack (ă-tăk′)
attend (ă-tĕnd′)
beauty (bū′tĭ)
became (bē-kām′)
believe* (bē-lēv′)
bicycle (bī′sĭ-k′l)
birthday (bûrth′dā)
bundle (bŭn′d′l)
bushel (bo͝o͝sh′ĕl)
capital (kăp′ĭ-tăl)
careful (kâr′fo͝ol)
case (kās)
central (sĕn′trăl)
certain (sûr′tĭn)
chance (chȧns)
choose* (cho͝oz)
circle (sûr′k′l)
circus (sûr′kŭs)
clerk (klûrk)
climate (klī′mȧt)
coarse (kōrs)
collar (kŏl′ȧr)
collect (kŏ-lĕkt′)
comfort (kŭm′fĕrt)
common (kŏm′ŭn)
connect (kŏ-nĕkt′)
contain (kŏn-tān′)
cottage (kŏt′ăj)
country* (kŭn′trĭ)
county (koun′tĭ)
couple (kŭp′′l)
dangerous (dān′jĕr-ŭs)
daughter (dô′tĕr)
deal (dēl)
death (dĕth)
depend (dē-pĕnd′)
diamond (dī′ȧ-mŭnd)
dictionary (dĭk′shŭn-ā-rĭ)
dodge (dŏj)
double (dŭb′′l)
during (dūr′ĭng)
duty (dū′tĭ)
earn (ûrn)
elevator (ĕl′ē-vā-tĕr)
engine (ĕn′jĭn)
enjoy (ĕn-joi′)
entire (ĕn-tīr′)
escape (ĕs-kāp′)
expense (ĕks-pĕns′)
explain (ĕks-plān′)
fact (făkt)
factory (făk′tō-rĭ)
false (fôls)
fierce (fērs)
final (fī′năl)
forenoon (fōr-nōōn′)
forest (fŏr′ĕst)
future (fū′tūr)
gentle (jĕn′t′l)
grocery (grō′sĕr-ĭ)
guard (gärd)
guess* (gĕs)
guest (gĕst)
healthy (hĕl′thĭ)
hire (hīr)
hoarse* (hōrs)
knit (nĭt)
labor (lā′bĕr)
loose* (lo͞os)
loss (lŏs)
lying (lī′ĭng)
marry (măr′ĭ)

maybe (mā′bē)	prison (prĭz′n)	sign (sīn)	total (tō′tăl)
motor (mō′tẽr)	promise (prŏm′ĭs)	since* (sĭns)	touch (tŭch)
music (mū′zĭk)	proper (prŏp′ẽr)	soldier (sōl′jẽr)	towel (tou′ẽl)
narrow (năr′ō)	prove (prōōv)	spare (spâr)	trade (trād)
natural (năt′ū-răl)	purpose (pûr′pŭs)	special (spĕsh′ăl)	treat (trēt)
obey (ō-bā′)	quite (kwīt)	square (skwâr)	trouble* (trŭb′l)
office (ŏf′ĭs)	raise* (rāz)	stamp (stămp)	truth (trōōth)
package (păk′ăj)	recent (rē′sĕnt)	starve (stärv)	understand (ŭn-dẽr-stănd′)
pain (pān)	refer (rẽ-fûr′)	state (stāt)	vacation (vā-cā′shŭn)
parents (pâr′ĕnts)	refuse (rẽ-fūz′)	station (stā′shŭn)	valley (văl′ĭ)
past (påst)	regard (rẽ-gärd′)	steady (stĕd′ĭ)	vessel (vĕs′ĕl)
people (pē′p′l)	remark (rẽ-märk′)	steal (stēl)	visit (vĭz′ĭt)
person (pûr′sŭn)	rescue (rĕs′kū)	steam (stēm)	voice (vois)
piano (pĭ-ăn′ō)	return (rẽ-tûrn′)	steel (stēl)	whom (hōōm)
piece* (pēs)	rule (rōōl)	stomach (stŭm′ŭk)	whose (hōōz)
police (pō-lēs′)	select (sẽ-lĕkt′)	supply (sŭ-plī′)	within (wĭth-ĭn′)
position (pō-zĭsh′ŭn)	sense (sĕns)	themselves (ŧhĕm-sĕlvz′)	wreck (rĕk)
present (prĕz′ĕnt)	serve (sûrv)	ticket (tĭk′ĕt)	young (yŭng)

* Note on page 177.

Words Taught in the Fifth Grade, Second Half Year

address (ă-drĕs′)
against (ȧ-gĕnst′)
agreeable (ȧ-grē′ȧ-b'l)
already (ôl-rĕd′Ĭ)
although (ôl-thō′)
angry (ăng′grĭ)
appear (ă-pēr′)
attempt (ă-tĕmpt′)
attract (ă-trăkt′)
biscuit (bĭs′kĭt)
breast (brĕst)
breathe (brēth)
bruise (brōōz)
cause (kôz)
climb (klīm)
color* (kŭl′ẽr)
column (kŏl′ŭm)
compare (kŏm-pâr′)
complain (kŏm-plān′)
control (kŏn-trōl′)
course (kōrs)
deliver (dē-lĭv′ẽr)
describe (dē-skrīb′)
desert (dĕz′ẽrt)
direction (dĭ-rĕk′shŭn)
discover (dĭs-kŭv′ẽr)
dream (drēm)
drown (droun)
effort (ĕf′ẽrt)
eighth (āth)
everything (ĕv′ẽr-Ĭ-thĭng)
examine (ĕg-zăm′Ĭn)
except (ĕk-sĕpt′)
exercise (ĕk′sẽr-sīz)
explore (ĕks-plōr′)
failure (fāl′ŭr)
famous (fā′mŭs)
favor (fā′vẽr)
fear (fēr)
fellow (fĕl′ō)
fifth (fĭfth)
forth (fōrth)
forward (fôr′wẽrd)
furniture (fûr′nĭ-tŭr)
further (fûr′thẽr)
general (jĕn′ẽr-ăl)
heavens (hĕv′nz)
height (hīt)
husband (hŭz′bȧnd)
idea (ī-dē′ȧ)
idle (ī′d'l)
injury (Ĭn′jōō-rĭ)
instead* (Ĭn-stĕd′)
interest (Ĭn′tẽr-ĕst)
invitation (Ĭn-vĭ-tā′shŭn)
jealous (jĕl′ŭs)
kindness (kīnd′nĕs)
least (lēst)
length (lĕngth)
level (lĕv′ĕl)
listen (lĭs′n)
lonesome (lōn′sŭm)
manufacture (măn-ŭ-făk′tŭr)
measure (mĕzh′ŭr)
member (mĕm′bẽr)
mention (mĕn′shŭn)
mischief (mĭs′chĭf)
national (năsh′ŭn-ăl)
naughty (nô′tĭ)
none* (nŭn)
notice (nō′tĭs)
offer (ŏf′ẽr)
orchard (ôr′chẽrd)
parade (pȧ-rād′)
passenger (păs′ẽn-jẽr)
patient (pā′shĕnt)
pavement (pāv′mĕnt)
peace (pēs)
perhaps (pẽr-hăps′)
pity (pĭt′Ĭ)

pleasant (plĕz′ănt)
pleasure (plĕzh′ŭr)
pocket (pŏk′ĕt)
possible (pŏs′ĭ-b′l)
power (pou′ĕr)
praise (prāz)
prepare (prē-pâr′)
press (prĕs)
profit (prŏf′ĭt)
prompt (prŏmpt)
public (pŭb′lĭk)
punish (pŭn′ĭsh)
quit (kwĭt)
really (rē′ăl-ĭ)
reason (rē′z′n)
receive (rē-sēv′)
region (rē′jŭn)
remain (rē-mān′)
repeat (rē-pēt′)
reply (rē-plī′)
report (rē-pōrt′)
result (rē-zŭlt′)
review (rē-vū′)
scarce (skârs)
score (skōr)
search (sûrch)
secret (sē′krĕt)
sentence (sĕn′tĕns)
settle (sĕt′′l)
shoulder (shōl′dĕr)
sincerely (sĭn-sēr′lĭ)
sleeve (slēv)
sometimes (sŭm′tīmz)
straight* (strāt)
strength (strĕngth)
stretch (strĕch)
struggle (strŭg′′l)
suppose (sŭ-pōz′)
sure* (shōōr)
surprise (sŭr-prīz′)
swift (swĭft)
taste (tāst)
tear* (târ)
though* (ŧhō)
thought (thôt)
thrift (thr٧ft)
throat (thrōt)
thunder (thŭn′dĕr)
together (tōō-gĕŧh′ĕr)
tongue (tŭng)
toward (tō′ĕrd)
traveler (trăv′′l-ĕr)
umpire (ŭm′pīr)
unable (ŭn-ā′b′l)
union (ūn′yŭn)
useful (ūs′fo͝ol)
usual (ū′zhū-ăl)
usually (ū′zhū-ăl-ĭ)
vote (vōt)
voyage (voi′ăj)
wagon (wăg′ŭn)
waste (wāst)
weak (wēk)
weather (wĕŧh′ĕr)
weigh (wā)
welcome (wĕl′kŭm)
woman (wo͝om′ăn)
women* (wĭm′ĕn)
wonderful (wŭn′dĕr-fo͝ol)
worse (wûrs)
wound (wo͞ond)
written (rĭt′′n)

* Note on page 177.

Words Taught in the Sixth Grade, First Half Year

absence (ăb′sĕns)
absent (ăb′sĕnt)
account (ă-kount′)
accurate (ăk′ū-rȧt)
adopt (ȧ-dŏpt′)
agriculture (ăg′rĭ-kŭl-tūr)
alcohol (ăl′kȯ-hŏl)
allow (ă-lou′)
angel (ān′jĕl)
arrive (ă-rīv′)
assure (ă-shŏŏr′)
attention (ă-tĕn′shŭn)
awkward (ȯk′wĕrd)
baggage (băg′ăj)
benefit (bĕn′ē-fĭt)
bouquet (bōō-kā′)
burglar (bûr′glĕr)
business* (bĭz′nĕs)
cabin (kăb′ĭn)
captain (kăp′tĭn)
carriage (kăr′ĭj)
catalogue (kăt′ȧ-lŏg)
celebration (sĕl-ē-brā′shŭn)
check (chĕk)
chocolate (chŏk′ō-lȧt)
chorus (kō′rŭs)
circular (sûr′kū-lȧr)
citizen (sĭt′ĭ-zĕn)
command (kȯ-mȧnd′)
companion (kŏm-păn′yŭn)
complaint (kŏm-plānt′)
complete (kŏm-plēt′)
concern (kŏn-sûrn′)
condition (kŏn-dĭsh′ŭn)
conduct (kŏn′dŭkt)
consent (kŏn-sĕnt′)
consider (kŏn-sĭd′ĕr)
continue (kŏn-tĭn′ū)
convention (kŏn-vĕn′shŭn)
cordially (kôr′jăl-ĭ)
cousin (kŭz′n)
currant (kŭr′ănt)
current (kŭr′ĕnt)
daily (dā′lĭ)
damage (dăm′ăj)
dawn (dôn)
deceive (dē-sēv′)
decide (dē-sīd′)
decision (dē-sĭzh′ŭn)
deny (dē-nī′)
dew (dū)
dismiss (dĭs-mĭs′)
distance (dĭs′tănsˌ)
due (dū)
earnest (ûr′nĕst)
easily (ēz′ĭ-lĭ)
education (ĕd-ū-kā′shŭn)
electric (ē-lĕk′trĭk)
enemy (ĕn′ē-mĭ)
excellent (ĕk′sē-lĕnt)
experience (eks-pē′rĭ-ĕns)
extremely (eks-trēm′lĭ)
falsehood (fôls′hŏŏd)
familiar (fȧ-mĭl′yȧr)
fashion (făsh′ŭn)
female (fē′māl)
firm (fûrm)
folks (fōks)
foreign (fŏr′ĭn)
funeral (fū′nĕr-ăl)
furnace (fûr′nĕs)
gentleman (jĕn′t′l-măn)
government (gŭv′ĕrn-mĕnt)
governor (gŭv′ĕr-nĕr)
guide (gīd)
gymnasium (jĭm-nā′zĭ-ŭm)
handkerchief (hăŋ′kĕr-chĭf)
honor (ŏn′ĕr)
imagine (ĭ-măj′ĭn)
immediately (ĭ-mē′dĭ-ȧt-lĭ)

independent
(ĭn-dē-pĕn′dĕnt)

information
(ĭn-fər-mā′shŭn)

introduce
(ĭn-trō-dūs′)

jewel
(jū′ĕl)

judge
(jŭj)

judgment
(jŭj′mĕnt)

knowledge
(nŏl′ĕj)

language
(lăŋ′gwāj)

lawyer
(lô′yĕr)

luncheon
(lŭn′chŭn)

machine
(mȧ-shēn′)

madam
(măd′ăm)

maid
(mād)

majority
(mȧ-jŏr′ĭ-tĭ)

male
(māl)

manage
(măn′āj)

manner
(măn′ĕr)

marriage
(măr′ĭj)

medal
(mĕd′ăl)

message
(mĕs′āj)

neighbor
(nā′bĕr)

nephew
(nĕf′ū)

niece
(nēs)

noble
(nō′b′l)

oblige
(ŏ-blīj′)

offend
(ŏ-fĕnd′)

opposite
(ŏp′ŏ-zĭt)

partner
(pärt′nĕr)

patience
(pā′shĕns)

peculiar
(pē-kūl′yȧr)

permission
(pĕr-mĭsh′ŭn)

persuade
(pĕr-swād′)

political
(pŏ-lĭt′ĭ-kăl)

preparation
(prĕp-ȧ-rā′shŭn)

president
(prĕz′ĭ-dĕnt)

principal
(prĭn′sĭ-păl)

private
(prī′vāt)

probably
(prŏb′ȧ-blĭ)

purse
(pûrs)

quarrel
(kwŏr′ĕl)

receipt
(rē-sēt′)

republic
(rē-pŭb′lĭk)

restaurant
(rĕs′tŏ-rȧnt)

retire
(rē-tīr′)

salary
(săl′ȧ-rĭ)

satisfactory
(săt-ĭs-făk′tō-rĭ)

secretary
(sĕk′rē-tĕ-rĭ)

seize
(sēz)

serious
(sē′rĭ-ŭs)

service
(sûr′vĭs)

several
(sĕv′ĕr-ăl)

severe
(sē-vēr′)

signature
(sĭg′nȧ-tūr)

sober
(sō′bĕr)

statement
(stāt′mĕnt)

subject
(sŭb′jĕkt)

succeed
(sŭk-sēd′)

success
(sŭk-sĕs′)

theater
(thē′ȧ-tĕr)

therefore
(thâr′fōr)

thorough
(thŭr′ō)

treasurer
(trĕzh′ūr-ĕr)

trust
(trŭst)

truthful
(trōōth′fo͝ol)

tying
(tī′ĭng)

typewriter
(tīp′rīt-ĕr)

unite
(ū-nīt′)

uphold
(ŭp-hōld′)

valuable
(văl′ū-ȧ-b′l)

village
(vĭl′āj)

volume
(vŏl′ūm)

worry
(wûr′ĭ)

Words Taught in the Sixth Grade, Second Half Year

accident (ăk′sĭ-dĕnt)
advertisement (ăd-vûr′tĭz-mĕnt)
advice (ăd-vīs′)
advise (ăd-vīz′)
approach (ă-prōch′)
article (är′tĭ-k'l)
automobile (ô-tō-mō′bĭl)
barrel (băr′ĕl)
brief (brēf)
cancel (kăn′sĕl)
cashier (kăsh-ēr′)
century (sĕn′tū-rĭ)
cereals (sē′rē-ălz)
channel (chăn′ĕl)
civil (sĭv′ĭl)
comfortable (kŭm′fẽr-tă-b'l)
commence (kŏ-mĕns′)
confess (kŏn-fĕs′)
conquer (kŏŋ′kẽr)
crawl (krôl)
crazy (krā′zĭ)
curious (kū′rĭ-ŭs)
curve (kûrv)
dairying (dā′rĭ-ĭng)
decorate (dĕk′ō-rāt)
deed (dēd)
defeat (dē-fēt′)
defend (dē-fĕnd′)
delighted (dē-līt′ĕd)
department (dē-pärt′mĕnt)
descend (dē-sĕnd′)
description (dē-skrĭp′shŭn)
desire (dē-zīr′)
destroy (dē-stroĭ′)
difference (dĭf′ẽr-ĕns)
different (dĭf′ẽr-ĕnt)
disappear (dĭs-ă-pēr′)
disappoint (dĭs-ă-point′)
discourage (dĭs-kŭr′ăj)
disease (dĭ-zēz′)
disgrace (dĭs-grās′)
disgust (dĭs-gŭst′)
disobey (dĭs-ō-bū′)
doubt (dout)
dye (dī)
effect (ē-fĕkt′)
election (ē-lĕk′shŭn)
enter (ĕn′tẽr)
equal (ē′kwŭl)
especially (ĕs-pĕsh′ăl-ĭ)
examination (ĕg-zăm-ĭ-nā′shŭn)
excite (ĕk-sīt′)
express (ĕks-prĕs′)
film (fĭlm)
finally (fī′năl-ĭ)
force (fōrs)
fortunate (fôr′tū-nāt)
freight (frāt)
frightened (frīt′'nd)
fully (fo͝ol′ĭ)
garage (gă-räzh′)
gasoline (găs′ō-lēn)
graduate (grăd′ū-āt)
grammar* (grăm′ẽr)
grease (grēs)
guilty (gĭl′tĭ)
hospital (hŏs′pĭ-tăl)
immense (ĭ-mĕns′)
important (ĭm-pôr′tănt)
improvement (ĭm-pro͞ov′mĕnt)
inquire (ĭn-kwīr′)
invention (ĭn-vĕn′shŭn)
jacket (jăk′ĕt)
journal (jûr′năl)
journey (jûr′nĭ)
leather (lĕth′ẽr)
lecture (lĕk′tū̆r)
liberty (lĭb′ẽr-tĭ)
library (lī′brā-rĭ)
liquor (lĭk′ẽr)

loyal (loi′ăl)
mayor (mā′ẽr)
medicine (mĕd′ĭ-sĭn)
memory (mĕm′ō-rĭ)
mineral (mĭn′ẽr-ăl)
motion (mō′shŭn)
museum (mū-zē′ŭm)
musician (mū-zĭsh′ŭn)
necessary (nĕs′ẽ-sā̆-rĭ)
neglect (nẽg-lẽkt′)
object (ŏb-jẽkt′)[1]
omit (ō-mĭt′)
opinion (ō-pĭn′yŭn)
organize (ôr′găn-īz)
palace (păl′ās)
pardon (păr′dŭn)
particular (păr-tĭk′ū-lȧr)
penmanship (pẽn′măn-shĭp)
percentage (pẽr-sẽn′tā̆j)
period (pē′rĭ-ŏd)
permit (pẽr-mĭt′)
plan (plăn)
possession (pō-zẽsh′ŭn)
practice (prăk′tĭs)
pray (prā)
precious (prẽsh′ŭs)
prefer (prẽ-fûr′)
previous (prē′vĭ-ŭs)
print (prĭnt)
product (prŏd′ŭkt)
professor (prō-fẽs′ẽr)
program (prō′grăm)
puncture (pŭŋk′tū̆r)
rapid (răp′ĭd)
rate (rāt)
referring (rẽ-fûr′ĭng)
regular (rẽg′ū-lȧr)
respectfully (rẽ-spẽkt′fō͝ol-ĭ)
route (rō͞ot)
royal (roi′ăl)
season (sē′z'n)
separate* (sẽp′ȧ-rāt)
shield (shēld)
similar (sĭm′ĭ-lȧr)
society (sō-sī′ẽ-tĭ)
sorrow (sŏr′ō)
speech (spē̆ch)
spoil (spoil)
spread (sprẽd)
steamer (stēm′ẽr)
stupid (stū̆′pĭd)
suggest (sŭg-jẽst′)
support (sŭ-pōrt′)
surround (sŭ-round′)
system (sĭs′tẽm)
tailor (tā′lẽr)
telegram (tẽl′ẽ-grăm)
telegraph (tẽl′ẽ-grȧf)
telephone (tẽl′ẽ-fōn)
temperature (tẽm′pẽr-ȧ-tū̆r)
temptation (tẽmp-tā′shŭn)
term (tûrm)
terrible (tẽr′ĭ-b'l)
thus (ŧhŭs)
tobacco (tō-băk′ō)
umbrella (ŭm-brẽl′ȧ)
unfortunate (ŭn-fôr′tū̆-nāt)
view (vū)
visitor (vĭz′ĭ-tẽr)
wealth (wẽlth)
whether* (hwẽ ŧh′ẽr)
whistle (hwĭs′'l)

[1] Verb; the noun is pronounced (ŏb′jẽkt).

* Note on page 177.

Words Taught in the Seventh Grade, First Half Year

absurd (ăb-sûrd′)
acquire (ă-kwīr′)
advantage (ăd-văn′tăj)
advertise (ăd′vẽr-tīz)
affect (ă-fĕkt′)
agreement (ă-grē′mĕnt)
amateur (ăm-ă-tûr′)
angle (ăŋ′g'l)
anxious (ăŋk′shŭs)
appeal (ă-pēl′)
area (ā′rē-ă)
assist (ă-sĭst′)
athletics (ăth-lĕt′ĭks)
barely (bâr′lĭ)
bargain (bär′gĕn)
berth (bûrth)
besiege (bē-sēj′)
blunder (blŭn′dẽr)
capable (kā′pă-b'l)
career (kă-rēr′)
cease (sēs)
chauffeur (shō-fûr′)
chemist (kĕm′ĭst)
claim (klām)
college (kŏl′ĕj)
colonel (kûr′nĕl)
colony (kŏl′ŏ-nĭ)
committee (kŏ-mĭt′ē)
compel (kŏm-pĕl′)
compliment (kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt)
conceal (kŏn-sēl′)
conceit (kŏn-sēt′)
connection (kŏ-nĕk′shŭn)
consideration (kŏn-sĭd-ẽr-ā′shŭn)
contagious (kŏn-tā′jŭs)
courage (kŭr′ăj)
courteous (kûr′tē-ŭs)
courtesy (kûr′tē-sĭ)
creditor (krĕd′ĭ-tẽr)
custom (kŭs′tŭm)
debtor (dĕt′ẽr)
declare (dē-klâr′)
delicious (dē-lĭsh′ŭs)
depth (dĕpth)
desirable (dē-zīr′ă-b'l)
despise (dē-spīz′)
diameter (dī-ăm′ē-tẽr)
discussion (dĭs-kŭsh′ŭn)
dissatisfied (dĭs-săt′ĭs-fīd)
distribute (dĭs-trĭb′ūt)
district (dĭs′trĭkt)
dread (drĕd)
eager (ē′gẽr)
economy (ē-kŏn′ō-mĭ)
employ (ĕm-ploi′)
endure (ĕn-dūr′)
engage (ĕn-gāj′)
entertain (ĕn-tẽr-tān′)
entitle (ĕn-tī′t'l)
event (ē-vĕnt′)
exceed (ĕk-sēd′)
excusable (ĕks-kūz′ă-b'l)
expel (ĕks-pĕl′)
feeble (fē′b'l)
feminine (fĕm′ĭ-nĭn)
flight (flīt)
formally (fôr′măl-ĭ)
formerly (fôr′mẽr-lĭ)
frequent (frē′kwĕnt)
fuel (fū′ĕl)
fulfill (fo͝ol-fĭl′)
generally (jĕn′ẽr-ăl-ĭ)
generous (jĕn′ẽr-ŭs)
gracious (grā′shŭs)
gymnastics (jĭm-năs′tĭks)
handsome (hăn′sŭm)
hence (hĕns)
hygiene (hī′jĭ-ēn)
illustrate (ĭ-lŭs′trāt)
increase (ĭn-krēs′)[1]

indeed (ĭn-dēd′)	modern (mŏd′ẽrn)	provide (prō-vīd′)	session (sĕsh′ŭn)
injure (ĭn′jo͝or)	mortgage (môr′găj)	punctual (pŭŋk′tū-ăl)	shrewd (shro͞od)
inner (ĭn′ẽr)	naturally (năt′ū-răl-ĭ)	pursue (pẽr-sū′)	silence (sī′lĕns)
innocent (ĭn′ō-sĕnt)	occasion (ŏ-kā′zhŭn)	rank (răŋk)	statue (stăt′ū)
installment (ĭn-stôl′mĕnt)	occupy (ŏk′ū-pī)	recommend (rĕk-ŏ-mĕnd′)	suffer (sŭf′ẽr)
insurance (ĭn-sho͝or′ăns)	occur (ŏ-kûr′)	recover (rē-kŭv′ẽr)	suspicious (sŭs-pĭsh′ŭs)
interrupt (ĭn-tẽ-rŭpt′)	occurrence (ŏ-kûr′ĕns)	reel (rēl)	tact (tăkt)
janitor (jăn′ĭ-tẽr)	omission (ō-mĭsh′ŭn)	regret (rē-grĕt′)	touring (to͝or′ĭng)
justice (jŭs′tĭs)	oppose (ŏ-pōz′)	reliable (rē-lī′ă-b'l)	treason (trē′z'n)
kerosene (kĕr′ō-sēn)	parallel (păr′ă-lĕl)	relief (rē-lēf′)	treasure (trĕzh′ūr)
league (lēg)	parcel (pär′sĕl)	represent (rĕp-rē-zĕnt′)	twilight (twī′līt)
ledge (lĕj)	personal (pûr′sŭn-ăl)	representative (rĕp-rē-zĕn′tă-tĭv)	tyrant (tī′rŭnt)
leisure (lē′zhŭr)	pierce (pērs)	request (rē-kwĕst′)	vacant (vā′kănt)
license (lī′sĕns)	pledge (plĕj)	require (rē-kwīr′)	vaseline (văs′ē-lĭn)
lieutenant (lŭ-tĕn′ănt)	politics (pŏl′ĭ-tĭks)	respect (rē-spĕkt′)	venture (vĕn′tūr)
local (lō′kăl)	possess (pŏ-zĕs′)	responsible (rē-spŏn′sĭ-b'l)	weapon (wĕp′ŭn)
masculine (măs′kū-lĭn)	prejudice (prĕj′ŏŏ-dĭs)	scheme (skēm)	wholly (hōl′lĭ)
mechanic (mẽ-kăn′ĭk)	primary (prī′mă-rĭ)	screen (skrēn)	wretch (rĕch)
mere (mēr)	principle (prĭn′sĭ-p'l)	secondary (sĕk′ŭn-dă-rĭ)	yacht (yŏt)
militia (mĭ-lĭsh′ă)	proceed (prō-sēd′)	secrecy (sē′krẽ-sĭ)	yield (yēld)

[1] Verb; the noun increase is accented on first syllable.

Words Taught in the Seventh Grade, Second Half Year

accommodate (ă-kŏm′ō-dāt)
according (ă-kôrd′ĭng)
accuracy (ăk′ū-rā-sĭ)
acquaintance (ă-kwān′tăns)
action (ăk′shŭn)
aëroplane (ā′ĕr-ō-plān)
affair (ă-fâr′)
altogether (ôl-tōō-gĕth′ĕr)
ambition (ăm-bĭsh′ŭn)
annual (ăn′ū-ăl)
argue (är′gū)
argument (är′gū-mĕnt)
arouse (ȧ-rouz′)
artificial (är-tĭ-fĭsh′ăl)
assassin (ă-săs′ĭn)
association (ă-sō-sĭ-ā′shŭn)
attach (ă-tăch′)
aviator (ā′vĭ-ā-tĕr)
balance (băl′ăns)
banquet (băŋ′kwĕt)
beneficial (bĕn-ē-fĭsh′ăl)
cabinet (kăb′ĭ-nĕt)
cable (kā′b′l)
calendar (kăl′ĕn-dȧr)
capture (kăp′tūr)
catarrh (kȧ-tär′)
cemetery (sĕm′ē-tĕr-ĭ)
ceremony (sĕr′ē-mō-nĭ)
challenge (chăl′ĕnj)
character (kăr′ăk-tĕr)
circuit (sûr′kĭt)
circumference (sĕr-kŭm′fĕr-ĕns)
clumsy (klŭm′zĭ)
coil (koil)
combination (kŏm-bĭ-nā′shŭn)
commit (kŏ-mĭt′)
community (kŏ-mū′nĭ-tĭ)
compound (kŏm′pound)
confer (kŏn-fûr′)
consumption (kŏn-sŭmp′shŭn)
contract (kŏn′trăkt)[1]
convict (kŏn-vĭkt′)[2]
correspondence (kŏr-ē-spŏn′dĕns)
court (kōrt)
debate (dē-bāt′)
decent (dē′sĕnt)
definite (dĕf′ĭ-nĭt)
degree (dē-grē′)
despair (dē-spâr′)
develop (dē-vĕl′ŏp)
devote (dē-vōt′)
difficulty (dĭf′ĭ-kŭl-tĭ)
director (dĭ-rĕk′tĕr)
divine (dĭ-vīn′)
elaborate (ē-lăb′ō-rāt)
empire (ĕm′pīr)
energy (ĕn′ĕr-jĭ)
entrance (ĕn′trăns)
envelope (ĕn′vĕ-lōp)
estate (ĕs-tāt′)
estimate (ĕs′tĭ-māt)
evidence (ĕv′ĭ-dĕns)
exception (ĕk-sĕp′shŭn)
exhibition (ĕk-sĭ-bĭsh′ŭn)
existence (ĕg-zĭs′tĕns)
extract (ĕks-trăkt′)[2]
fatal (fā′tăl)
furious (fū′rĭ-ŭs)
gradually (grăd′ū-ăl-ĭ)
grumble (grŭm′b′l)
haste (hāst)
heir (ār)
horizontal (hŏr-ĭ-zŏn′tăl)
human (hū′măn)
illness (ĭl′nĕs)
imaginary (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nū-rĭ)

[1] Noun; verb is accented on last syllable.
[2] Verb; noun is accented on first syllable.

imitate (ĭm′ĭ-tāt)
importance (ĭm-pôr′tăns)
inclose (ĭn-klōz′)
include (ĭn-klōōd′)
income (ĭn′kŭm)
indigestible (ĭn-dĭ-jĕs′tĭ-b'l)
initial (ĭn-ĭsh′ăl)
insect (ĭn′sĕkt)
inspect (ĭn-spĕkt′)
instrument (ĭn′strōō-mĕnt)
intelligence (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕns)
limit (lĭm′ĭt)
machinery (mȧ-shēn′ĕr-ĭ)
material (mȧ-tē′rĭ-ăl)
matinée (măt-ĭ-nā′)
mischievous (mĭs′chĭ-vŭs)
misery (mĭz′ĕr-ĭ)
missionary (mĭsh′ŭn-ȧ-rĭ)
modest (mŏd′ĕst)
mold (mōld)
moreover (mōr-ō′vĕr)

mustache (mŭs-tȧsh′)
mutual (mū′tū-ăl)
mysterious (mĭs-tē′rĭ-ŭs)
nervous (nûr′vŭs)
neutral (nū′trăl)
objection (ŏb-jĕk′shŭn)
obstacle (ŏb′stȧ-k'l)
opponent (ŏ-pō′nĕnt)
opportunity (ŏp-ŏr-tū′nĭ-tĭ)
outrage (out′rāj)
oxygen (ŏk′sĭ-jĕn)
peddler (pĕd′lẽr)
perish (pĕr′ĭsh)
permissible (pẽr-mĭs′ĭ-b'l)
phonograph (fō′nō-gràf)
photograph (fō′tō-gràf)
physician (fĭ-zĭsh′ăn)
plane (plān)
population (pŏp-ū-lā′shŭn)
poultry (pōl′trĭ)
precede (prē-sēd′)

privilege (prĭv′ĭ-lĕj)
progress (prŏg′rĕs)[1]
property (prŏp′ẽr-tĭ)
provision (prō-vĭzh′ŭn)
publication (pŭb-lĭ-kā′shŭn)
quality (kwŏl′ĭ-tĭ)
quantity (kwŏn′tĭ-tĭ)
reference (rĕf′ẽr-ĕns)
relative (rĕl′ȧ-tĭv)
repair (rē-pâr′)
resign (rē-zīn′)
resolve (rē-zŏlv′)
restrain (rē-strān′)
righteous (rī′chŭs)
rumor (rōō′mẽr)
sacred (sā′krĕd)
scene (sēn)
science (sī′ĕns)
Senate (sĕn′ăt)
skillful (skĭl′fo͝ol)
sole (sōl)

solemn (sŏl′ĕm)
soul (sōl)
squad (skwŏd)
stationary (stā′shŭn-ȧ-rĭ)
stationery (stā′shŭn-ĕr-ĭ)
style (stīl)
submarine (sŭb-mȧ-rēn′)
suburb (sŭb′ûrb)
summon (sŭm′ŭn)
superintendent (sū-pẽr-ĭn-tĕn′dĕnt)
suppress (sŭ-prĕs′)
surface (sûr′fĭs)
switch (swĭch)
territory (tĕr′ĭ-tō-rĭ)
torpedo (tôr-pē′dō)
traitor (trā′tẽr)
twentieth (twĕn′tĭ-ĕth)
various (vā′rĭ-ŭs)
victim (vĭk′tĭm)
visible (vĭz′ĭ-b'l)
wholesome (hōl′sŭm)

[1] Noun; verb is pronounced (prō-grĕs′).

Words Taught in the Eighth Grade, First Half Year

ability (ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ)
abroad (ȧ-brôd′)
abundance (ȧ-bŭn′dăns)
accompanied (ă-kŭm′pȧ-nĭd)
accustomed (ă-kŭs′tŭmd)
achieve (ȧ-chēv′)
advisable (ăd-vīz′ȧ-b′l)
allegiance (ă-lē′jăns)
alliance (ă-lī′ăns)
aluminum (ȧ-lū′mĭ-nŭm)
ancient (ān′shĕnt)
announce (ă-nouns′)
annoy (ă-noi′)
apparently (ă-pâr′ĕnt-lĭ)
appearance (ă-pēr′ăns)
attendance (ă-tĕn′dăns)
attorney (ă-tûr′nĭ)
audience (ô′dĭ-ĕns)
authority (ô-thŏr′ĭ-tĭ)
autocracy (ô-tŏk′rȧ-sĭ)

avoid (ȧ-void′)
ballot (băl′ŭt)
behavior (bê-hāv′yẽr)
blockade (blŏk-ād′)
boisterous (bois′tẽr-ŭs)
campaign (kăm-pān′)
candidate (kăn′dĭ-dāt)
canvass (kăn′vȧs)
Catholic (kăth′ô-lĭk)
census (sĕn′sŭs)
changeable (chān′jȧ-b′l)
choir (kwīr)
Christ (krīst)
conceive (kŏn-sēv′)
condemn (kŏn-dĕm′)
conscience (kŏn′shĕns)
conscientious (kŏn-shĭ-ĕn′shŭs)
consequence (kŏn′sẽ-kwĕns)
convenient (kŏn-vēn′yĕnt)
council (koun′sĭl)

create (krê-āt′)
criticize (krĭt′ĭ-sīz)
cruise (krōōz)
defense (dẽ-fĕns′)
delirious (dê-lĭr′ĭ-ŭs)
democracy (dẽ-mŏk′rȧ-sĭ)
desirous (dẽ-zīr′ŭs)
dessert (dẽ-zûrt′)
diet (dī′ĕt)
diploma (dĭ-plō′mȧ)
disaster (dĭz-ȧs′tẽr)
discipline (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn)
disguise (dĭs-gīz′)
duet (dū-ĕt′)
efficient (ẽ-fĭsh′ĕnt)
eliminate (ẽ-lĭm′ĭ-nāt)
eloquent (ĕl′ô-kwĕnt)
emergency (ẽ-mûr′jẽn-sĭ)
emigrant (ĕm′ĭ-grănt)
emphasize (ĕm′fȧ-sīz)

esteem (ĕs-tēm′)
evaporate (ẽ-văp′ô-rāt)
executive (ĕg-zĕk′ŭ-tĭv)
fiery (fī′ẽr-ĭ)
financial (fĭ-năn′shăl)
financier (fĭn-ăn-sēr′)
genius (jēn′yŭs)
genuine (jĕn′ū-ĭn)
ghost (gōst)
glimpse (glĭmps)
glisten (glĭs′n)
glorious (glō′rĭ-ŭs)
guardian (gär′dĭ-ăn)
Hebrew (hē′brōō)
ignorance (ĭg′nô-răns)
immigrant (ĭm′ĭ-grănt)
immoral (ĭ-mŏr′ăl)
immortal (ĭ-môr′tăl)
indorse (ĭn-dôrs′)
influence (ĭn′flōō-ĕns)

ingenious (ĭn-jēn′yŭs)
insane (ĭn-sān′)
insult (ĭn-sŭlt′)[1]
intelligent (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕnt)
interfere (ĭn-tĕr-fēr′)
invalid (ĭn′vȧ-lĭd)
issue (ĭsh′ū)
jury (jōō′rĭ)
latter (lăt′ĕr)
legislature (lĕj′ĭs-lā-tūr)
liable (lī′ȧ-b'l)
lovable (lŭv′ȧ-b'l)
mileage (mīl′āj)
municipal (mū-nĭs′ĭ-păl)
navigable (năv′ĭ-gȧ-b'l)
necessity (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tĭ)
nonsense (nŏn′sĕns)
noticeable (nō′tĭs-ȧ-b'l)
nuisance (nū′sĕns)
oath (ōth)
obedience (ō-bē′dĭ-ĕns)
obtain (ŏb-tān′)
odor (ō′dĕr)
offense (ŏ-fĕns′)
official (ŏ-fĭsh′ăl)
orchestra (ôr′kĕs-trȧ)
ordinarily (ôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ-lĭ)
organization (ôr-găn-ĭ-zā′shŭn)
originally (ō-rĭj′ĭ-năl-ĭ)
pause (pôz)
peaceable (pēs′ȧ-b'l)
practical (prăk′tĭ-kăl)
preliminary (prē-lĭm′ĭ-nā-rĭ)
premium (prē′mĭ-ŭm)
prevent (prē-vĕnt′)
produce (prō-dūs′)[2]
profession (prō-fĕsh′ŭn)
propose (prō-pōz′)
Protestant (prŏt′ĕs-tănt)
pulverize (pŭl′vĕr-īz)
quarantine (kwŏr′ăn-tēn)
quartet (kwôr-tĕt′)
ratio (rā′shĭ-ō)
realize (rē′ăl-īz)
recipe (rĕs′ĭ-pē)
recognize (rĕk′ŏg-nīz)
redeem (rē-dēm′)
regiment (rĕj′ĭ-mĕnt)
relieve (rē-lēv′)
religion (rē-lĭj′ŭn)
religious (rē-lĭj′ŭs)
repetition (rĕp-ē-tĭsh′ŭn)
reproof (rē-prōōf′)
reputation (rĕp-ū-tā′shŭn)
reservoir (rĕz′ĕr-vwôr)
residence (rĕz′ĭ-dĕns)
respectable (rē-spĕk′tȧ-b'l)
revenue (rĕv′ē-nū)
ridiculous (rĭ-dĭk′ū-lŭs)
robbery (rŏb′ĕr-ĭ)
scandalous (skăn′dăl-ŭs)
secure (sē-kūr′)
seldom (sĕl′dŭm)
sergeant (sär′jĕnt)
solo (sō′lō)
specimen (spĕs′ĭ-mĕn)
spirit (spĭr′ĭt)
suffrage (sŭf′rāj)
suitable (sūt′ȧ-b'l)
sympathize (sĭm′pȧ-thīz)
tedious (tē′dĭ-ŭs)
title (tī′t'l)
transfer (trăns-fûr′)[3]
treasury (trĕzh′ûr-ĭ)
utterance (ŭt′ĕr-ăns)
variety (vȧ-rī′ē-tĭ)
vengeance (vĕn′jăns)
victuals (vĭt′'lz)
welfare (wĕl′fâr)
witness (wĭt′nĕs)

[1] Verb; noun is (ĭn′sŭlt). [2] Verb; noun is (prŏd′ūs). [3] Verb; noun is (trăns′lûr).

Words Taught in the Eighth Grade, Second Half Year

acknowledge (ăk-nŏl′ĕj)
affection (ă-fĕk′shŭn)
afford (ă-fôrd′)
alien (āl′yĕn)
allies (ă-līz′)
ammunition (ăm-ū-nĭsh′ŭn)
amusement (ȧ-mūz′mĕnt)
analysis (ȧ-năl′ĭ-sĭs)
analyze (ăn′ȧ-līz)
anarchist (ăn′ȧr-kĭst)
anatomy (ȧ-năt′ŏ-mĭ)
apology (ȧ-pŏl′ŏ-jĭ)
apparatus (ăp-ȧ-rā′tŭs)
apparel (ă-păr′ĕl)
appetite (ăp′ĕ-tit)
application (ăp-lĭ-kā′shŭn)
appreciate (ă-prē′shĭ-āt)
arrival (ă-rīv′ăl)
asthma (ăz′mȧ)
atmosphere (ăt′mŏs-fēr)
attendant (ă-tĕn′dănt)
attitude (ăt′ĭ-tūd)
auxiliary (ôg-zĭl′yȧ-rĭ)
average (ăv′ĕr-ăj)
bachelor (băch′ĕ-lĕr)
boundary (boun′dȧ-rĭ)
carburetor (kär′bŭ-rĕt-ĕr)
chronic (krŏn′ĭk)
circumstances (sûr′kŭm-stăn-sĕz)
collection (kŏ-lĕk′shŭn)
collision (kŏ-lĭzh′ŭn)
comical (kŏm′ĭ-kăl)
commercial (kŏ-mûr′shăl)
commission (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn)
complexion (kŏm-plĕk′shŭn)
concise (kŏn-sīs′)
confederate (kŏn-fĕd′ĕr-ăt)
conference (kŏn′fĕr-ĕns)
consensus (kŏn-sĕn′sŭs)
constitution (kŏn-stĭ-tū′shŭn)
convert (kŏn-vûrt′)[1]
corrupt (kŏ-rŭpt′)
counsel (koun′sĕl)
counterfeit (koun′tĕr-fĭt)
courageous (kŭ-rā′jŭs)
crystal (krĭs′tăl)
cylinder (sĭl′ĭn-dĕr)
definition (dĕf-ĭ-nĭsh′ŭn)
desperate (dĕs′pĕr-ăt)
destination (dĕs-tĭ-nā′shŭn)
detest (dē-tĕst′)
devil (dĕv′ĭl)
diphtheria (dĭf-thē′rĭ-ȧ)
display (dĭs-plā′)
distinguish (dĭs-tĭŋ′gwĭsh)
dividend (dĭv′ĭ-dĕnd)
durable (dū′rȧ-b'l)
eastern (ē′stĕrn)
economy (ē-kŏn′ō-mĭ)
enterprise (ĕn′tĕr-prīz)
equivalent (ē-kwĭv′ȧ-lĕnt)
essential (ĕ-sĕn′shăl)
expedition (ĕks-pē-dĭsh′ŭn)
extraordinary (ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ)
extravagant (ĕks-trăv′ȧ-gănt)
feast (fēst)
feature (fē′tŭr)
festival (fĕs′tĭ-văl)
forfeit (fôr′fĭt)
fugitive (fū′jĭ-tĭv)
garrison (găr′ĭ-s'n)
germ (jûrm)
guarantee (găr-ăn-tē′)
hereafter (hēr-ăf′tĕr)
hideous (hĭd′ē-ŭs)
humorous (hū′mĕr-ŭs)
impulsive (ĭm-pŭl′sĭv)
inconvenience (ĭn-kŏn-vēn′yĕns)

[1] Verb; noun is (kŏn′vûrt).

indulge
(ĭn-dŭlj′)

inflammation
(ĭn-flă-mā′shŭn)

influenza
(ĭn-flōō-ĕn′zȧ)

instinct
(ĭn′stĭŋkt)

institution
(ĭn-stĭ-tū′shŭn)

investigate
(ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-gāt)

irregular
(ĭ-rĕg′ū-lȧr)

irritate
(ĭr′ĭ-tāt)

jewelry
(jū′ĕl-rĭ)

laboratory
(lăb′ō-rȧ-tō-rĭ)

literature
(lĭt′ĕr-ȧ-tūr)

milliner
(mĭl′ĭ-nĕr)

millionaire
(mĭl-yŭn-ār′)

minister
(mĭn′ĭs-tĕr)

miscellaneous
(mĭs-ĕ-lā′nē-ŭs)

movement
(mōōv′mĕnt)

neighborhood
(nā′bĕr-hōōd)

neuralgia
(nū-răl′jĭ-ȧ)

nourishment
(nŭr′ĭsh-mĕnt)

observation
(ŏb-zĕr-vā′shŭn)

obstinate
(ŏb′stĭ-nāt)

ornamental
(ôr-nȧ-mĕn′tăl)

paralysis
(pȧ-răl′ĭ-sĭs)

partition
(pär-tĭsh′ŭn)

patent
(păt′ĕnt)

pennant
(pĕn′ănt)

perform
(pĕr-fôrm′)

perpendicular
(pûr-pĕn-dĭk′ū-lȧr)

physical
(fĭz′ĭ-kăl)

pneumatic
(nū-măt′ĭk)

pneumonia
(nū-mō′nĭ-ȧ)

precise
(prē-sīs′)

pressure
(prĕsh′ūr)

profane
(prō-fān′)

prophecy
(prŏf′ē-sĭ)

prophesy
(prŏf′ē-sī)

prospect
(prŏs′pĕkt)

purity
(pū′rĭ-tĭ)

pursuit
(pŭr-sūt′)

quaint
(kwānt)

rascal
(răs′kăl)

reception
(rē-sĕp′shŭn)

reduction
(rē-dŭk′shŭn)

remedy
(rĕm′ē-dĭ)

remnant
(rĕm′nănt)

revival
(rē-vīv′ăl)

revolutionary
(rĕv-ō-lū′shŭn-ā-rĭ)

rheumatism
(rōō′mȧ-tĭz′m)

ridicule
(rĭd′ĭ-kūl)

sacrifice
(săk′rĭ-fīs)[1]

sanitary
(săn′ĭ-tā-rĭ)

sensitive
(sĕn′sĭ-tĭv)

series
(sē′rēz)

sheriff
(shĕr′ĭf)

sincerity
(sĭn-sĕr′ĭ-tĭ)

souvenir
(sōō-vĕ-nēr′)

sovereign
(sŏv′ĕr-ĭn)

statistics
(stȧ-tĭs′tĭks)

strategy
(străt′ē-jĭ)

substantial
(sŭb-stăn′shăl)

sufficient
(sŭ-fĭsh′ĕnt)

suggestion
(sŭg-jĕs′chŭn)

survey
(sŭr-vā′)[2]

sympathy
(sĭm′pȧ-thĭ)

syndicate
(sĭn′dĭ-kāt)

technical
(tĕk′nĭ-kăl)

tenant
(tĕn′ănt)

testimony
(tĕs′tĭ-mō-nĭ)

thermometer
(thĕr-mŏm′ē-tĕr)

transparent
(trănș-pâr′ĕnt)

treacherous
(trĕch′ĕr-ŭs)

trifle
(trī′f'l)

tuberculosis
(tū-bûr-kū-lō′sĭs)

typhoid
(tī′foid)

uniform
(ū′nĭ-fôrm)

unique
(ū-nēk′)

university
(ū-nĭ-vûr′sĭ-tĭ)

valor
(văl′ĕr)

ventilation
(vĕn-tĭ-lā′shŭn)

violent
(vī′ō-lĕnt)

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[1] Or (săk′rĭ-fīz); the first pronunciation is preferred for the noun, and the second for the verb.

[2] Verb: noun is preferably (sûr′vā).

Spelling Rules

I. **A word ending in *e* with a consonant before it, drops the *e* when *ing* is added**; thus

have — having come — coming

To make word forms ending in *ed*, *er*, or *est*, a word that ends in *e* adds only *d*, *r*, or *st*; thus, tire, tired; wise, wiser, wisest.

II. **A word ending in *y* with a consonant before it, keeps *y* when *ing* is added, but changes *y* to *i* when *ed* or *es* is added**; thus—

cry — crying, cried, cries city — cities

Almost all words ending in *y* with a consonant before it, also change *y* to *i* when *er*, *est*, or *ly* — or any other suffix not beginning with *i* — is added; thus, lazy, lazier, laziest, lazily, laziness.

III. **A word of one syllable that ends in a single consonant with a single vowel before it, doubles the final consonant when *ing*, *ed*, *er*, *est*, or *y* is added**; thus

hit — hitting big — bigger, biggest
rub — rubbing, rubbed mud — muddy

IV. **A word of more than one syllable that accents the last syllable, and that ends in a single consonant with a single vowel before it, doubles the final consonant when *ing*, *ed*, or *er* is added**; thus

control — controlling, controlled, controller

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